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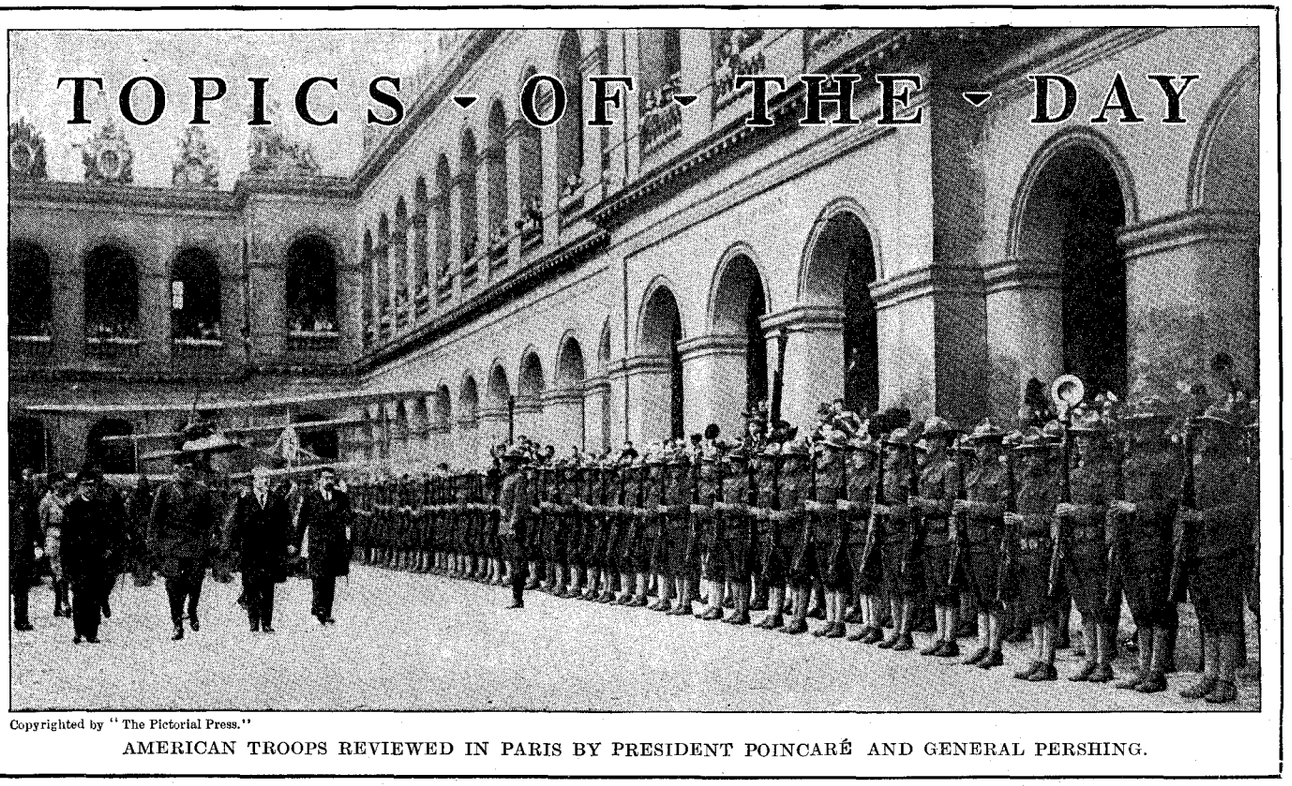

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AMERICAN TROOPS REVIEWED IN PARIS BY PRESIDENT POINCARÉ AND GENERAL PERSHING.

NEXT STEPS IN OUR ARMY'S MOBILIZATION

"THANKS FOR DRAWING 258; THAT'S ME," telegraphed C. M. Bradshaw, of Greenville, Miss., to Secretary of War Baker, who drew the first capsule from the glass bowl in the great lottery of July 20. "It does make me very happy to know that I'm the first to be called in Chicago—more honor than I ever had before," said Alfred A. Primeau, the first Chicago man officially drafted. The spirit in which these two answered the summons of their country is the same spirit, all the evidence indicates, that animates the hundreds of thousands now called from their accustomed occupations by the selective draft to take up the challenge of Prussian militarism. "All right; we're ready!" sums up their collective answer, remarks the Chicago *Herald*, which notes that "whatever may be our grounds for complaint as to the dilatory way in which other war-preparations have gone on, there can be nothing but pride in the steady progress made in executing the provisions of the Draft Law." This is the more remarkable, as the New York *World* points out, because our draft system is "an experiment on an immense scale" in which we had "neither precedent to follow nor experience for guide in smoothing the way."

On June 5 nearly 10,000,000 young men of military age registered at the nation's command. On July 20, blindfolded men drew from a bowl in Washington the 10,500 numbers that determined the order in which those found eligible will be called into service. The orderly precision and manifest public support with which this second great step in the creation of the National Army was carried through are hailed by our press as refuting the theory that a democracy can not display unity and efficiency in a crisis. Thus the Philadelphia *North American* remarks:

"This is the answer of a free people to the vicious theory that liberty and loyalty can not coexist; to those who proclaim that only under autocratic forms of government can there be a true understanding of the obligations of the citizen to the nation. It is the final refutation of their teaching that democracy has within it the seeds of disunion; that a people which exalts individual liberty and asserts political rights is incapable of subordinating them to national need or of making sacrifices for the country's good."

The results are so generally excellent, thinks the New York *World*, that criticism on minor matters may well be stilled. And in the Boston *Transcript* we read:

"Criticism there has been, much of it legitimate, regarding

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the methods employed in estimating the population of the several States; of the inclusion of aliens in the registration and of their exemption from the draft. These and other features of the law, of which the exemption of Federal employees is one, have been, as we believe, justly condemned. But they are defects of the law for which Congress is responsible and the country looks to Congress to correct them. They no more impair the fundamental honesty of to-day's proceeding than the fact that women vote in certain States and not in others impairs the honesty of a Presidential election."

Next in order come the physical examinations of the men to be drafted, the question of exemptions, and the allotment to the training-camps. In the meantime the vital thing for a man subject to the draft to do is to keep in touch with his local exemption board. According to a bulletin of instruction for registrants issued by the Provost Marshal-General's office—

"First, the registrant must find out the location of the local exemption board that has his card. He can find out from the policeman on post near his house, from the nearest police station, or from lists published by newspapers.

"At the office of his local exemption board he will find a list of the registrants in the district, each with his red-ink serial number. This number is not the one which was on his registration card when he registered. It is the number which determines by its position in the draft at Washington when its owner shall report for examination.

"The order in which his number is drawn in Washington can be ascertained from newspapers and from lists posted in the offices of local exemption boards. The registrant, if his number falls within those listed in the first call, must apply to the local exemption board at once for the approximate date of his examination. He must see to it that the date on which those bearing his number are called for examination does not slip by unnoticed, for he may receive no notification.

"If physically disqualified in the examination the board will direct the registrant as to his further course. If he passes the physical test or does not report for it he will be listed as liable for military service within eight days after being called for examination. Those physically fit who wish to obtain exemption must file their claims within seven days after their call, and will have ten days in which to file supporting affidavits (in other than industrial exemptions). Forms for the proofs will be supplied by the boards, and all proofs, properly attested, must be filed on these forms. No arguments will be allowed."

Exemptions may be granted, this bulletin goes on to say, to—

"A Federal or State official; a minister or theological student; men in military or naval service; subjects of Germany; an alien who has not taken first papers.

"Discharges to: County or municipal officer; custom-house clerk; postal employee; workman in Federal arsenal, armory, or munition-plant; licensed pilot; mariner employed in United States merchant marine; husband of a wife dependent herself or because of a child; son of a dependent widowed mother or aged and infirm parents; father of a motherless, or brother of an orphan, dependent child under sixteen; member of a recognized religious sect with an antiwar creed.

"Others may claim exemption for a registered person, but must use other forms.

"Within three days after the proper affidavits have been filed claims for exemption or discharge will be decided, and applicants must watch the bulletin-boards in the local exemption-board offices and the lists published in newspapers, about five days after their proofs were filed, to discover whether they have been excused.

"If excused they will receive certificates, which may be withdrawn at any time as conditions change. If not excused their names will go to the district board as qualified for service.

"Appeals from decisions of the local boards must be made on forms which contain instructions as to the method of filling out and filing.

"Industrial-exemption claims are to be filed only with the district board. The form will be supplied by either local or district board within five days of the date of the postmark on the notice of liability for service. Only affidavits must be filed with such a claim for exemption, and within five days after the date of their filing the decisions on such claims must be made.

"Within seven days of the mailing of an adverse decision on an industrial-exemption claim an appeal from the district board's judgment may be made to the President. This appeal is to be made on forms which may be obtained from local board or district board.

"It is pointed out that the interval between notification of liability for service (by mail, by bulletin-board announcement in the office of the local exemption board, or by publication of names in newspapers) and the call to report for duty may be anywhere from twenty-four hours to six weeks, or more."

There are only guesses, the Washington correspondents say, as to the time when the drafted men will be called to the colors, because the War Department itself is unable to tell when the cantonments will be ready. "From present indications," writes David Lawrence, of the New York *Evening Post*, "no one will be required to leave his employment or business before

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THE KIND OF BATTLE-FIELD THAT AWAITS OUR SOLDIERS.

This remarkable photograph, taken from an aeroplane, shows French troops running through communication-trenches to attack the enemy's line. Statistics prove that the casualties in such an attack are far fewer than the shell-scarred appearance of the ground would lead one to expect.

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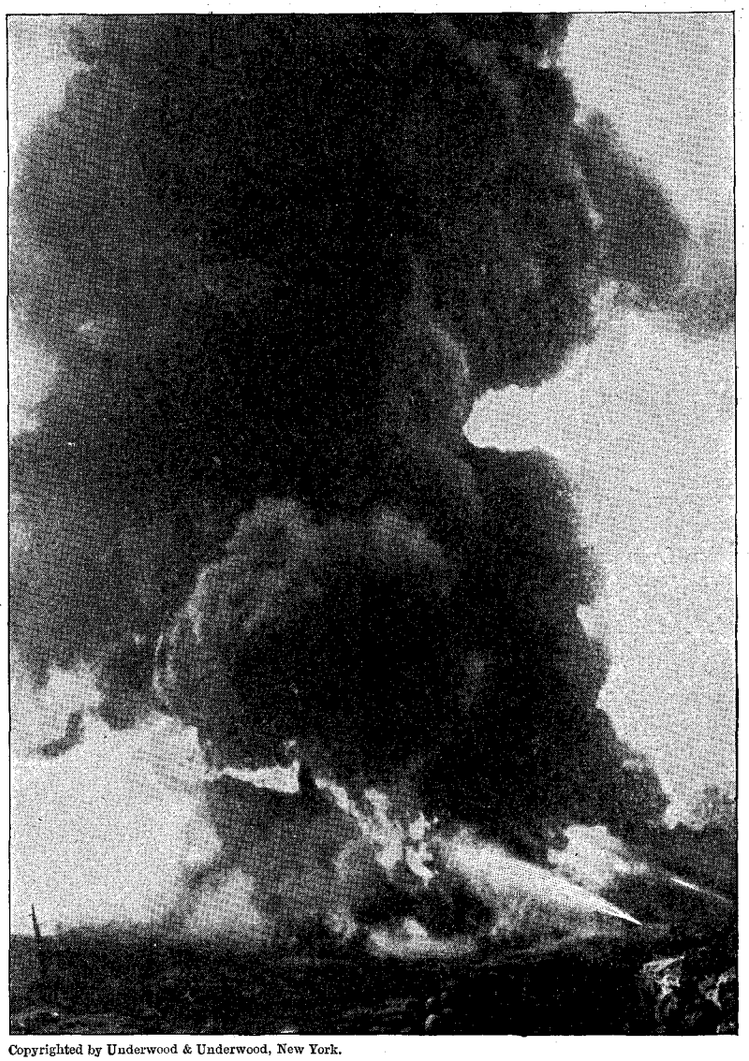
October 1." But a registered man is subject to military law and the articles of war as soon as the local selection board has posted him as accepted. In *The Evening Post* we read further:

"It appears probable that the accepted men, when the mobilization order for the new army is given, will be first assembled in their selection board headquarters. Their distribution among the sixteen cantonments, General Crowder said to-day, would be governed by two rules: (1) the section of the law requiring that they be assigned, as far as practicable, to duty with troops from their own State, and (2) the location of the nearest cantonment to reduce the transportation problem as much as possible.

"No information has reached General Crowder indicating that there will be any need to summon a second draft in addition to the 687,000 men now called for, during the present year. General Crowder said to-day he had understood that the draft machinery would not need to be employed again during the present year, altho it will be kept intact.

"Estimates to cover expenses of the second increment have been submitted, it was pointed out, because all these expenditures must be made in advance of a call to have equipment and quarters ready, or the funds must be actually on hand when the call is made."



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BEATING THE GERMANS AT THEIR OWN GAME.

These flame-throwers, introduced by the Germans, have been adopted and improved by the Allies, whose streams of liquid fire now outrange those of the foe.

On the other hand, Secretary McAdoo's request to Congress for another $5,000,000,000 is generally interpreted to mean an enlargement of our military plans, and a Washington dispatch to the New York *World* says:

"An American Army a million strong will be on French soil within a year. That statement was made to *The World* to-day by the most responsible men of the military establishment—the men charged with putting fighters into the field.

"Reports that it would be physically impossible to transport 1,000,000 men in so short a time may be disregarded. The seven seas will be swept for tonnage. What detachments will be sent is a matter of conjecture. At least part of the new National Draft Army seems certain to go.

"All the National Guard except the troops from California and the Southwest entered Federal service July 25, and can be used for any duty the President may direct. The balance will be brought in August 5.

"As rapidly as the first 1,000,000 are removed out of the militia camps and the National Army cantonments, the General Staff plans to fill these tents and frame-barracks with 1,000,000 more men, who will be trained before next fall.

"Such additional drafts as may be ordered by the President," explains Provost Marshal-General Crowder, "will be filled by calling men in the order of their established priority, and no further drawing will ever be necessary." Drafted men are advised by Acting Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss to devote some of the time before they are called to the colors to putting themselves in good physical condition, either by going to a gymnasium or by a little work each day outdoors. This, says the General, will not only help to make better soldiers and to start the individual on the road to promotion sooner, but it will make the recruit's life happier:

"The transition from civil life to military service is sometimes too sudden for the comfort of the individual. Soreness and fatigue, lack of wind, and strained muscles are surely characteristic of the recruit's experience, but this need not happen at all. The drafted man can, in a few weeks, so condition himself that he will hardly notice the change.

"Let the young man begin by taking a brisk walk every day, of twenty or thirty minutes, gradually increasing the length of his hike. It will strengthen the muscles of his legs and make it easy for him to march long distances later on. Of course, the best thing the drafted man could do would be to engage in sports and games which will develop his stamina and harden his muscles. There is plenty of time for every one to get physical training. It helps not only to make better soldiers and to start the individual on the road to promotion sooner, but it makes the recruit's life happier."

Parents and other relatives of our conscripted men will read with special interest the statement of Edward A. Woods, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, that exaggerated reports of war-mortality have been circulated in this country as part of a paid pro-German propaganda to discourage American war-ardor. Says this authority:

"For months we have been hearing of reports of excessive mortality records. It has been said that an officer of the Allies had only a certain number of days to live once he got to the front. It has also been said that the average life of a physician or Red-Cross nurse at the front is only a certain number of days. Persistent reports of maimed and outraged women at the hospitals have been sent out by the same pernicious German propaganda, which asserts that Germany has 850,000 youths coming to military age each year.

"All of these tales are lies, and we know it. Insurance companies don't guess at figures, and we know that Germany has only about 400,000 youths coming into military age each year. Instead of the large mortality of Canadian soldiers that went to war, only 21,000 of the nearly half million have been killed."

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TO GET THE ALIEN SLACKER

ALIENS OF MILITARY AGE, citizens of nations to whose aid the United States went in entering the war, should be forced to fight under the Stars and Stripes or else under the flag of their native land, many of our editors have long been contending. Our entrance has, of course, made possible Allied recruiting for voluntary enlistments here, and a campaign to fill the British and Canadian armies has been carried on vigorously with the aid of posters, newspaper-advertising, and a detachment of Canadian Highlanders, pipers, and all. But not all aliens are being reached by such methods, which seem rather incongruous when conscription is being adopted in both the land of their nativity and the land of their adoption. As Lieutenant-Colonel Guthrie of the McLeans shouted at a New York luncheon for the Canadian visitors:

"The Canadians on this side of the border must join the colors or be known as the greatest slackers in the war.

"If you fellows are not citizens here, you have got to get into the Canadian Army."

Aliens from all the Allied countries will find they "have got to get into" the armies fighting Germany if Senator Chamberlain's resolution is accepted by Congress. His plan is to bring under the operation of the Draft Law all aliens of military age except those of enemy countries. Then, according to a Washington press dispatch,

"Those who claim exemption from military service in the forces of the United States under treaty rights will be forced to quit the country within ninety days or suffer deportation, and thus will be brought under the military laws of their home countries.

"Senator Chamberlain estimates that by the operation of the terms of this resolution, which must have the approval of both Houses of Congress, a potential army of a million men, who otherwise might find safe haven in the United States, will become available for service against the enemy country."

The Chamberlain resolution is supported by the New York *Globe* because it believes that—

"To allow slackers of our companion nations in arms to find refuge here while their fellow men are giving their all in the struggle for world-freedom is not doing our utmost for our allies. We are all one in the great fight and we must stand together if we are to hope for victory. There must be no room in this country for the slacker, and the sooner he is given to understand this the better it will be for the cause."

The "inherent justice" of the proposal, the Macon *Telegraph* thinks, "should make its instant appeal to Congress, as it undoubtedly does to the country at large." And—

"The question of international law being in the way can easily be met, for surely the Governments of Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Russia, and every country, now including Greece, fighting by our sides, will waive all meticulous points of law with positive enthusiasm, as they will have as little sympathy with slackers from their shores enjoying American immunity as we have with those of our people who have fled into Canada and Mexico, for instance. . . . . .

"This land of the free and home of the brave is not and can not be made a sanctuary for those whose nationality calls for service under any of the many flags carrying the Entente cause to victory."

Subjects of Japan, Servia, and Italy are absolutely exempt from military service for this Government, according to a State Department memorandum summarized by a New York *World* correspondent, "because treaties between the United States and these countries specifically provide that nationals of the contracting parties shall not be taken for military service against their will." Aliens from other friendly countries may, however, be drafted if they have taken out their first papers announcing their intention to secure American citizenship. This writer learns that most of the Allied Governments would be willing to have their nationals drafted here or deported to their homes.

PROLONGING THE WAR IN WASHINGTON

INSTEAD OF THE STRONG, SWIFT ACTION the nation expected of Congress in the face of the present emergency, editorial observers remark with growing impatience, we have an amazing spectacle of delay, politics, red tape, haggling, and recrimination. So much obstruction has been placed in the way of the Administration's program of war-legislation that the Brooklyn *Eagle* is moved to ask if there is any great difference "between the action, or lack of action, on the part of the Senate and the anarchistic behavior of the most radical elements in the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates." And as pro-Germanism is charged against the Russian obstructionists, so the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) remarks acridly of the tactics in our own legislative halls that "the country is growing desperately impatient at what is more and more assuming the appearance of disloyalty in the face of the foreign enemy." Deploring procrastination and internecine strife at a crisis when unity of thought and instant and decisive action are expected by the people from their representatives, this Philadelphia paper goes on to say:

"If it were the deliberate purpose of Senators La Follette and Gronna, for example, to serve the cause of the Teutonic allies, they could adopt no more effective means than those they have chosen to delay legislation demanded by the imperative needs of the hour. They and others have unduly prolonged the debate over food-control, until it is perilously near the point when Government measures to block speculation and stop waste will be too late."

Even the $640,000,000 Aviation Bill, which provides for a decisive blow against Germany in the air, had to run the gantlet of the obstructionists before it finally reached the White House for the President's signature on July 23. Senator Hardwick, of Georgia, sought to amend it to forbid resort to the draft for securing aviators, and Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, supported him. Senators La Follette and Gronna also welcomed this opportunity to reopen the question of conscription. Noting that "there is no shadow of excuse for excepting aviation from the draft," the Chicago *Tribune* remarks:

"But the point La Follette makes is typical of his attitude toward the soldier's service. The citizen's duty to serve his country in the air is as imperative as the duty to serve in the trenches. We do not know which is the more dangerous, but if it be the air-service there is no less duty and more honor. No man is admitted into the air-service unless he is proved by the severest tests to be fit for it physically and mentally. If such men are assigned to this work it is because they are needed there. La Follette's policy is for the encouragement of the shirker, the coward, and the selfish egotist. It represents the yellow streak in a perverted American humanitarianism and the same sort of irresponsible individualism which is howling through the streets of Petrograd and endangering the gains wise men are guarding for the Russian people."

Even more indignant are the press over the delay in enacting the Food-Control Bill. Legislation of this kind was recommended to Congress by Secretary Houston on April 20, and on May 9 an Administration measure was presented. On July 20, the House having passed one bill, the Senate passed another, the latter providing for a joint committee of Senators and Representatives to confer and advise with executive officials on war-expenditures. This provision, which is in Section 23, the President interprets as signifying "a lack of confidence in myself." In a letter to Chairman Lever, of the House Agricultural Committee, he writes:

"Section 23 is not only entirely foreign to the subject-matter of the Food Administration Bill in which it is incorporated, but would, if enacted into law, render my task of conducting the war practically impossible. I can not believe that those who proposed this section scrutinized it with care or analyzed the effects which its operation would necessarily have.

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"The constant supervision of executive action which it contemplates would amount to nothing less than an assumption on the part of the legislative body of the executive work of the Administration.

"There is a very ominous precedent in our history which shows how such a supervision would operate. I refer to the Committee on the Conduct of the War constituted by the Congress during the administration of Mr. Lincoln. It was the cause of constant and distressing harassment and rendered Mr. Lincoln's task all but impossible.

"I am not, I beg you to believe, in any way questioning what might be the motives or the purpose of the members of such a committee. I am ready to assume that they would wish to cooperate in the most patriotic spirit, but cooperation of that kind is not practicable in the circumstances. The responsibility rests upon the Administration. There are abundant existing means of investigation and of the effective enforcement of that responsibility.

"I sincerely hope that upon the reconsideration of this matter both houses of Congress will see that my objections rest upon indisputable grounds, and that I could only interpret the final adoption of Section 23 as arising from a lack of confidence in myself."

Examining the vote by which the Senate "thus published its lack of faith in the Administration," the New York *World* remarks:

"Four of the twelve 'wilful men' who last March defeated the President's plan with armed ships to assert American rights at sea are not now members of the Senate. The other eight, Messrs. Stone, Kirby, Vardaman, La Follette, Gronna, Norris, Cummins, and Jones, of Washington, all voted to set a watch upon the President and his advisers.

"In place of the four absentees we now have an equal number of recruits who in various ways, sometimes by filibustering and sometimes by partizanship, have done more to interfere with the conduct of the war than any committee that they can name will ever be able to undo. We refer to Messrs. Penrose, Reed, Sherman, and Smoot, every one of whom voted to establish a bullying espionage over the executive departments.

"When it comes to a committee on the conduct of the war, most Americans will prefer the President and his Generals and Admirals to any group of politicians selected at the instance of pacifists and former pro-Germans."

Another delay in war-preparation which sorely tried the patience of the country, but for which Congress was in no way

"GET OUT OF MY WAY!"
—Carter in the Philadelphia *Press*.

to blame, was caused by the inability of Chairman Denman, of the Shipping Board, and General Goethals, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to agree on a program. So serious had this situation become when President Wilson on July 24 replaced them by Edward N. Hurley and Rear-Admiral Washington L. Capps that Washington investigators estimated that approximately 250,000 tons of merchant shipping could have been built

THE MODERN LAOCOON.
—Morris in the New York *Evening Mail*.

while the wrangling was going on, and that the daily loss to the United States was at least 8,300 tons.

Returning to the case of Congress, we read in the New York *World:*

"There is only one way for a Government constituted like the Government of the United States to carry on war successfully. That is for Congress to place in the hands of the President every power that is needed for war-purposes and then hold him strictly accountable for the victorious exercise of that power.

"War can not be waged on the town-meeting principle, as Russia is proving to the consternation of all her allies. Nor can war-powers safely be withheld on the theory that they might be abused. Abuses may come, but they must be dealt with concretely and not as figments of the imagination.

"All this is as well known to Representatives and to Senators as to anybody else. The cry of a 'dictatorship' that is raised in Congress whenever a war-measure is under consideration is invariably made from motives of deception. When a Senator or a Representative wishes to oppose a bill for reasons that he is reluctant to make public he begins to declaim against a dictatorship.

"It was the pretended fear of a dictatorship that induced the Senate to provide for three food-directors in place of one, but the real reason was to cripple the Food Administration and tie the hands of Herbert C. Hoover, whom the President has selected for the work. Similarly, the proposed committee on the conduct of the war is to restrain a dictatorship and insure efficiency; yet its real object is to play Congressional politics with the war and meddle with its prosecution. It would never have been conceived by men whose whole-hearted intention is to beat German autocracy and to subordinate everything else for the time being to that imperative consideration."

Congress must broaden out, agrees the New York *Globe*, and the President, who, "on the whole, has done well," can set it an example. For—

"There is one grave fault fairly chargeable against him. Making an appeal, as he should, for non-partizan support, he has not been non-partizan. His Cabinet, selected for political and geographical reasons when there was no thought of war, is practically what it was. He has resisted practically all suggestions that Abraham Lincoln took when he summoned Edwin M. Stanton, a Democrat, to be his Secretary of War. . . . . .

"It is by no means impossible that Congress would conquer its defects if the President would surround himself with bigger men."

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A DICTATOR FOR THE SLAV REPUBLIC

THE QUICK JUMPS in Russia from autocracy to democracy, then to anarchy, and next to a dictatorship, accompanied by spasmodic advances and retreats on the battle-front; with some regiments holding long debates on whether to resist the attacking enemy, some charging to the music of requiems, and others shooting their own gunners to get the horses for better flight; with a regiment of women performing deeds of valor while a division of men are wiped out by their own artillery for cowardice—all this makes a picture that the historian will paint in vivid colors. What the outcome will be few writers now dare predict. But the new dictator, Alexander Feodorovitch Kerensky, is hailed by our press as the strong man of Russia, the Mirabeau, the Danton, the Napoleon of the day. In the words of the Baltimore *Sun*, "he is civilization's hope as well as Russia's, the man whom the Kaiser fears more than any other just now." As Premier at the head of a Government which has been given "unlimited powers" to stave off civil anarchy and military disaster, he announces a policy of "blood and iron." His accession to supreme power is marked by arrests of radical disturbers in the capital and the execution of mutineers. Yet we are reminded by writers who have closely followed Russian affairs that while the new Republic is in stronger hands than ever before, it is at the same time confronted by greater perils both from within and without. As Mr. Isaac Don Levine writes in the New York *Tribune:*

"Kerensky's 'blood and iron' policy will not save New Russia if the disaster in Galicia grows into a general rout. . . . . .

"The unexpected peril to which the New Russia is now exposed is not internal, but external; not political, but military. The Teuton hordes are pushing the Russians back. On the outcome of this push the fate of liberated Russia depends."

WHERE GERMANY HIT BACK.

The German advance in a few days recovered the ground taken by Russia early in July, took Tarnopol, and moved eastward through eastern Galicia.

New York's Jewish press, which welcomed the Russian revolution, shows a pessimism which doubtless reflects the state of mind of its readers, who are so largely of Russian origin. These words are taken from a *Warheit* editorial:

"The Russian democracy will not be strengthened by Russia's military defeats, but, on the contrary, it is in the greatest danger therefrom. One more defeat of this nature, and then another one, and Russia's democratic Provisional Government will be compelled to cede its place to an autocracy, which will not so easily be overthrown. More defeats will open the gates of Russia to Prussian autocracy, which will mercilessly crush the Russian people."

The Jewish Morning Journal even sees the probability of complete defeat for Russia and the possibility that "in the end its fate will resemble that of Poland or of the Chinese Republic." This editor adds in justification of his gloomy forebodings:

"The great error which the world is committing in regard to the Russian Republic is in thinking that all Russia is seething with enthusiasm. When an entire country is inspired with an idea it is able to perform miracles; but Russia is altogether too large, too heterogeneous, one part of the country too different from another, to be carried by one wave of inspiration. Instead of being inspired it is paralyzed, and pieces are beginning to fall off its diseased body. Its misfortune is its lack of patriotism and the fact that very few are ready to place the interests of their country above their personal interests or above the interests of the class or group to which they belong. The soldiers in the trenches are not the only ones that are debating whether they ought to defend their fatherland, bearing in mind their own personal interests, for the satisfaction of which they do not hesitate to become traitors. The materialistic view-point of the socialistic philosophy logically leads to suicide, and this is the greatest danger in Russia's present situation."

Russian military weakness concerns us closely and vitally, the New York *Tribune* points out,

"No one should misunderstand the meaning to Americans of the present Russian anarchy or of the probable future of Russian military collapse. It means that American lives and American resources must be drawn upon to replace the Russian. It means that Germany will win the war on her own terms if the United States is not ready in spirit and prepared in material to take a considerable part in the campaign of 1918. . . . . .

"The Russian collapse means that the American soldiers who are now being summoned will have to fill the place on the European firing-line vacated by those Russian soldiers who listened to German voices speaking international amity while they sought universal dominion. So far as one can now see, Germany has stifled the Russian revolution, and it must be interesting to Americans to remember how similar to the methods she employed in Russia were the methods used by Germany in the United States, with the same end in view and the same lofty intentions on her lips."

The mere fact that Hindenburg succeeded in driving the Russians out of the Galician territory they took in their July drive, and that all of Brussiloff's gains of last year are in a fair way to be nullified, seems less significant to our editorial observers than the apparent signs of complete disorganization in the Russian Army. This has been so general, in spite of examples of desperate heroism, as to draw from commanding generals some of the most despairing dispatches ever sent by officers in the field. This, for example, is part of a report from General Brussiloff:

"Our troops have shown complete disobedience toward their commanders. . . . In spite of our superiority in numbers in the regions attacked, our retreat was almost uninterrupted. This is the result of the instability of our troops, disregard for military orders, and the propaganda of the Maximalists."

Some of the fighting east of Lemberg is described by the writer of a London press dispatch as one of the most remarkable battles in history. He says:

"At first the Russians held their own under the German onslaught and repulsed every attack. The German counter-offensive seemed in a fair way to fail. Then the men of the 607th Mlynov Regiment threw down their arms and left the trenches, letting the Germans in.

"As they poured into the gap opened for them by the misguided Russians the Germans took in the flank other regiments to right and left. The whole Russian first line on a wide front was opened and the troops to the rear were thrown into confusion. Troops ordered to advance and fill the gap decided their new-found liberty meant they had a right to hold meetings and decide whether to fight and save the day. . . . . .

"The day was lost. The Germans rushed into the breach in the Russian lines in ever-increasing numbers, and the troops still holding out were either decimated, or, finding themselves unsupported, fell back."

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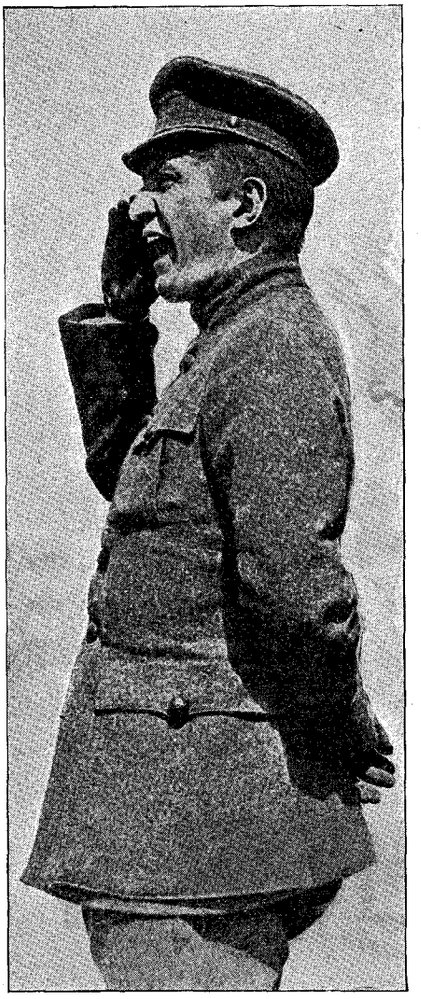
Before this, at one of his visits to the front, Kerensky himself had found regiments which announced that they had concluded a formal separate peace with Hindenburg on the "no-annexations and no-indemnities" basis.

And yet there are writers who would not have us grow too downhearted in thinking of the Russian military situation. Mr. Henry Suydam, who has been in Russia since the revolution, does not think that too much emphasis should be placed on the reports of disaffection. He does believe that the mind of the Russian soldier is essentially defensive and that the Russian offensive was bound to be short-lived because of the difficulties due to disorganization at the centers of communication. Nevertheless, he contends in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "the Russian Army, as a whole, is intensely loyal to the Provisional Government, and the defection of a few regiments will be regarded by the remainder of the Army as a cowardly and traitorous effort to betray Russia's new-won freedom." The writer of a London dispatch to the New York *Sun* believes that if the Germans push on the effect will be actually to put a new heart in all Russia. There will be an end of Russia's "saturnalia of liberty," for "the terrible reverses at the front have clearly exposed Germany's hand in continued displays of anarchy in Petrograd." The bright spot in the blackness of the Russian situation is seen by this observer in "the action of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates investing the Provisional Government with complete authority to take control of all riotous and treason-making persons, and to restore order with an iron rule."



"BY BLOOD AND IRON,"

Alexander Kerensky, ruler of all the Russias, says he will "save Russia and Russian unity."

We are reminded by the New York *Journal of Commerce* that "bad as is the situation in Russia, it would undoubtedly have been worse had not the Czardom been overthrown," for "there seems to be no question that the revolution of last March saved the Allies from the peril of a separate peace between the then Russian Government and Germany." And the New York *World* draws a historical parallel for our further encouragement:

"It is not yet quite as bad for revolutionary Russia as for revolutionary France in its war against the First Coalition in 1793. Then there was a successful offensive followed at once by demoralizing defeat, the desertion of General Dumouriez to the enemy, and an apparently open road to Paris. But Russia's generals at the front appear to be dying rather than deserting, the roads to Petrograd or Moscow or Kief are still long and hard, and Kerensky's Government of blood and iron is quicker in the coming than France's Committee of Public Safety."

This new Government, which gives so much cause for hopefulness among our editors, is composed of five Socialists and five non-Socialists. Among the former, besides the Premier, is Mr. Tseretelli, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. Non-Socialists include Mr. N. V. Nekrasoff, Vice-Minister President without portfolio, and Mr. Terestchenko, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The new Premier retains the portfolios of War and Marine, and has further power which his predecessor, Prince Lvoff, never had. For the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's and Peasants' Delegates of all Russia, which had somewhat hampered the previous Cabinet, passed the following resolutions by a 5 to 1 vote, establishing what is practically a dictatorship:

"Recognizing that the country is menaced by a military *débâcle* on the front and by anarchy at home, it is resolved:

"(1) That the country and the revolution are endangered.

"(2) That the Provisional Government is proclaimed the government of national safety.

"(3) That unlimited powers are accorded the Government for reestablishing the organization and discipline of the Army, for a fight to the finish against the enemies of public order, and for the realization of the whole program embodied in the Governmental program just announced."

Besides taking this action, the Council issued a proclamation to the Muscovite soldiers, saying in part:

"All those who disobey the commands of the Provisional Government in battle will be regarded as traitors. Toward traitors and cowards no mercy will be shown. . . . . .

"Fellow soldiers at the front, let there be no traitors or cowards among you. Let not one of you retreat a single step before the foe. Only one way is open for you—the way forward."

A resolution was also passed by the Council, declaring against armed demonstrations in Petrograd, and asserting that such things "are acts of treachery and felony, and that whoever attacks the recognized democratic agencies, whoever sows discord in their ranks, is striking a dagger's blow in the back of the Revolutionary Army, which is fighting against the troops of William."

Premier Kerensky followed up these declarations by announcing that "the Government will save Russia and Russian unity by blood and iron, if argument and reason, honor and conscience, are not sufficient." Regarding the military situation, Premier Kerensky said:

"The position of our Army is serious, requiring heroic measures. But we must not despair. The old régime and certain extremist elements brought much poison into the arms and body. Now the ulcer is cut, and as the state organism is healthier I am convinced we shall avoid amputation."

Thus Russia is "in the keeping of one man," and the Baltimore *Sun* comments:

"The labors of Hercules were as nothing in comparison to what this one Russian is called on to do. He must hold in check a democracy that has apparently gone mad with freedom, must restore it to sanity, and must organize it into a solid, harmonious, and intelligent form. And he must do this without angering its various subdivisions and without arousing the jealousy or resentment of ambitious leaders and wild visionaries. Having kept down the rising tide and tumult of chaos at the capital, he must now rush to the battle-line and perform a work which the most experienced and ablest Russian commanders have been unable to do.

"If he fails, he will fail in an attempt which no other man in the world could accomplish in similar circumstances. If he succeeds, Russia will owe everything to him, and he will take his place among the wonder-workers of the earth, among the men who have won the deciding battles in history and altered the great currents of human events."

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TRUSTING MEXICO WITH FIREARMS

A PROOF of our sincere friendship for Mexico and an expression of faith in the stability and honesty of the Carranza Government are seen by one Washington correspondent in the partial lifting of the embargo on arms-exports to Mexico, while to a less enthusiastic observer it is at least a sign that President Wilson is willing to give Carranza "one more chance." In Mexico City the decision to allow Carranza to import 2,700,000 rounds of ammunition after keeping them in Texas warehouses for two years was joyfully taken as the end of the embargo. Typical of Mexico City comment were the enthusiastic words of *Excelsior:*

"A perfect understanding now exists between Washington and Mexico. In lifting the embargo the United States is contributing to the pacification of the country, as the Government now will be able to extinguish the bands roaming over the various states."

The recommendation that Mexico again be trusted with firearms came from the experienced diplomat who is now representing the United States in that country. And Ambassador Fletcher's faith in Mexico's immediate future is shown even more strikingly by the fact that he married last week and at once took his bride with him to the city where he was received a few months ago with boos and hisses. Mr. David Lawrence, the New York *Evening Post's* well-informed Washington correspondent, believes that hereafter the Mexican Government will be able to get all the ammunition it needs, tho the embargo will still prevent private traffic in munitions. Mr. Lawrence is almost as optimistic as the Mexican editor, saying that the step taken by our Government

"means that the United States extends its hand in sincere friendship to Mexico, refuting every possible charge of reluctance on the part of the Washington Government to give its full moral support to the established Government in Mexico. For, obviously, while the United States protested its friendship for Mexico, the Mexican publicists and the civil and military authorities always wondered why, granting that to be true, munitions of war were denied them. Under the laws of the United States, munitions can be withheld from any faction in a country where there is no recognized Government, but the constituted authority of a friendly nation is entitled to purchase arms.

"The reason given for the embargo upon Mexico, even tho a Government was recognized in that country, was the fear on the part of the United States Government that shipments would fall into the hands of Villistas and other irresponsible bands in Mexico. President Carranza has succeeded in reducing the number of such bands and has needed ammunition to exterminate the remainder. . . . . .

"It means, too, that the United States no longer fears the effect of pro-German propaganda, and regards as fantastic the idea that Germans in Mexico could get possession of these arms for use in fomenting trouble with the United States. It means that the United States looks upon Mexico as a true friend, and entertains no doubt of her fidelity, whether as a neutral or a passive belligerent, should the latter status be assumed by the republic below the Rio Grande.

"Lifting the embargo on arms is also a significant stimulus to Pan-Americanism."

On the other hand, a New York *World* correspondent insists that "the embargo has not been lifted and that Carranza will get no further shipments of ammunition than those covered by his purchases in American warehouses." "Numerous instances" are recalled of Carranza generals trading ammunition for foodstuffs "with the very bandits they are supposed to be hunting," and nobody in Washington, we are told, would be surprized if Villa should hold up the train carrying these 2,700,000 rounds and seize the cartridges for his own use.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Kaiser will go down in history; in fact, he is going down already.—*Springfield Republican.*

GERMANY expects every Hessian fly in the wheat-belt to be true to the Fatherland.—*Boston Transcript.*

WHEN Edison discovers a method of safety from the submarine peril, he might tackle the automobile.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

THE Kaiser may have lost control of the Reichstag, but he is still able to muster a few votes in the United States Senate.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT is said that the Crown Prince lauds *U*-boat warfare as the last argument of kings. Let us hope it may be the last.—*New York Sun.*

IN the list of names of experts who have been selected to run American troop-trains abroad we fail to note that of Mr. Mellen.—*Boston Transcript.*

CHICAGO'S Mayor is right in thinking that we should protect ourselves against invasion. A good place to begin would be our politics.—*New York Evening Post.*

HOT attacks are made in Congress, asserts a head-line. That is where most of the heavy blows against America have been struck thus far in the war.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE German military leaders refuse to believe that an American army has landed in France, and probably General Pershing will have to take his forces right into Berlin to convince them.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

"IF the enemy navy can be induced to show themselves again, we will do the rest," says the Berlin *Anzeiger.* It must be awfully discouraging for the German Navy to go out hunting in the Kiel Canal day after day and never find the enemy.—*San Francisco Daily News.*

WHY not call Uncle Sam's stalwart soldier sons "Samsons"?—*Kansas City Star.*

THE Kaiser is enthusiastically in favor of home rule—for Ireland.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE Chicago *Herald* boils it down to this: "I. W. W. means 'I work for Wilhelm.'"—*Springfield Republican.*

WE see by Upton Sinclair's secession from the Socialist party that he is about to publish a new book.—*Boston Transcript.*

AMERICAN cities bitterly protesting against overestimates of their size and rate of growth offer a refreshing novelty.—*Springfield Republican.*

B. L. T., of the Chicago *Tribune,* has an argument that the liquor interests refuse to use. It is that prohibition would mean a scarcity of washerwomen.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE mistake of the Germans who conspired to spread tetanus is that they did not scatter the bacilli of lockjaw in the United States Senate.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE I. W. W. committed their great tactical blunder in starting the trouble in a State where all a man has to do to be mobilized is to put his hand in his hip pocket.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT would be difficult to recruit a regiment of American women soldiers, as was done in Russia, because there are hardly that many women in America having no dependents.—*Kansas City Star.*

SOME have wondered if the fact that the American troops in France will be up against a foreign tongue will not handicap them and lower their military efficiency. Possibly, to some extent. But they can shoot in any language.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

DIVINE RIGHT MAKES A SACRIFICE.

—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times.*

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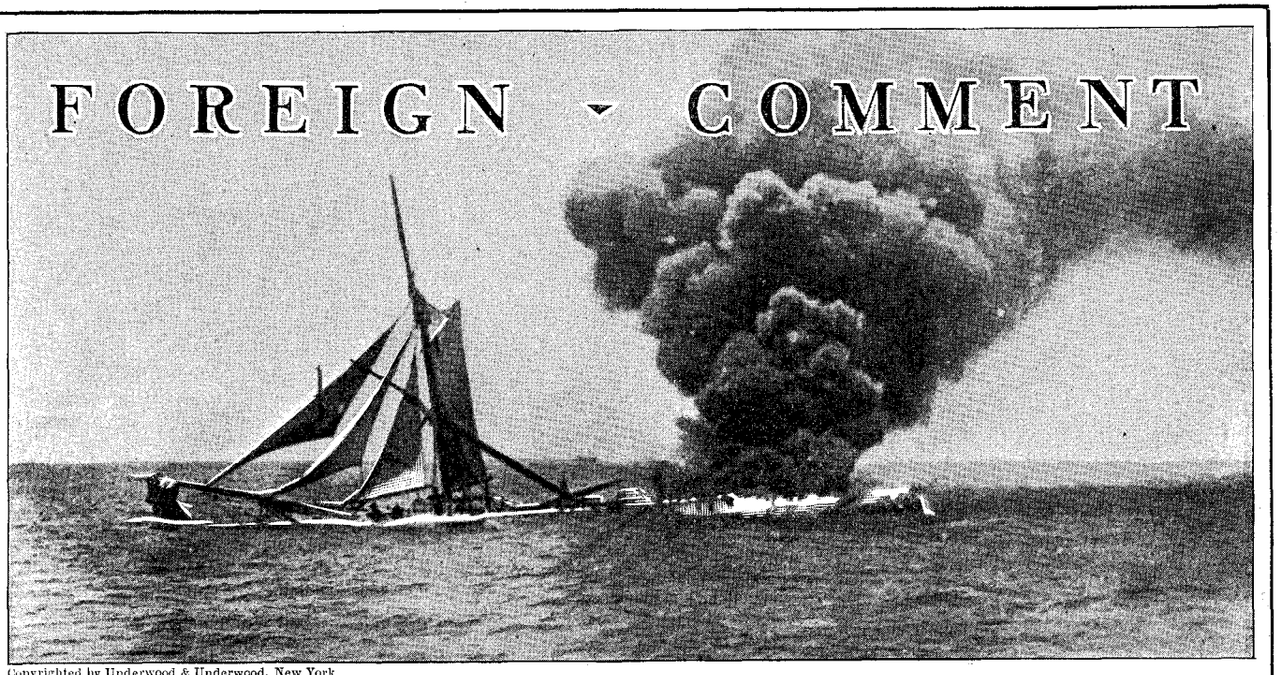

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SUBMARINES SET FIRE TO THIS SCHOONER IN MID-OCEAN.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN: A MENACE OR A DRAW?

ALARMIST REPORTS on the submarine issue recently appearing in the American press bring this ever-present subject once more into the foreground. It appears that we and our allies are losing ships at the rate of 600,000 tons a month—not 1,600,000, as was stated through an error in cabling; and this is alleged to be three times the amount built in the same period. As for the neutrals, the campaign weighs heavily upon them, and Norway has lost, according to the London *Times*, 740,000 tons of shipping, or more than one-third of her entire mercantile marine. The question arises: Has the *U*-boat campaign proved a menace to our success in the war or can it be regarded as a draw? Mr. Lloyd George, Britain's Prime Minister, is optimistic, and in his speech at Queen's Hall in London on Belgian Independence Day he said that Germany had reached her submarine zenith last April. According to the London *Daily Chronicle*, he continued:

"Since then we have faced longer days, which increased our difficulties enormously on the high seas, but, altho our apprehensions were great, we have gradually decreased our losses, and, altho we have had only three weeks of July, compared with three weeks in April, our losses are less than one-half.

"This year we have turned out four times as many ships as last year. In the last two months of this year we should turn out as many ships as we did in the whole twelve months of last year. Next year we should turn out six times as many ships as last year.

"Our food-supply for 1917–1918 is already secured. With reasonable economy there is a program of cultivation which will make the food-supplies for 1918–1919 secure, even if our losses are greater.

"Germany is not going to drive Great Britain out of the fight until liberty has been reestablished throughout the world. The Germans are making the same mistake in underestimating America's efforts in the war as they did about Great Britain."

On the other hand, Lord Beresford, England's most picturesque admiral, said to one of the American correspondents:

"The Allies are not the least bit aware of how crucial the position is. First, the returns published monthly are misleading, for altho they give the arrivals and sailings of all ships from British ports, the returns do not give the total tonnage destroyed, or the number of British, Allied, and neutral ships sunk. They only give the British ships sunk, without the tonnage. Tonnage is the real point to be considered. We are all dependent upon British, Allied, and neutral shipping, and the fact is that, taking the average rate of loss from February, when unrestricted submarine warfare—the sinking of all vessels at sight without warning—was inaugurated, the total loss has been at the rate of over 7,000,000 tons per year."

A more or less disinterested observer, Commander Hidaka Kinji, of the Japanese General Naval Staff, writing in the Tokyo *Kokumin*, considers the whole campaign a draw. His argument runs:

"It is true that German submarines have destroyed the absolute supremacy of the British sea-power, but the German sea-power has not been enhanced in any degree on that account. Thus it is seen that tho submarines have some power to obstruct others in assuming the absolute control of the seas, they have no power to assume the control of the seas themselves. The control of the seas can only be effected by big squadrons comprising various kinds of war-ships, which are unified into great efficiency."

Despite the failure of the promise that the *U*-boats would "bring England to her knees" in two months and Philipp Scheidemann's biting fling at the Reichstag—"Your submarine watch has run down"—German confidence in this weapon remains unshaken—at least, if we can judge by the press. For example, the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* says:

"The figures of our submarine booty say to us, in a manner that is unanswerable, that want is at the door of England, and still more at the door of her European allies. The consistency of our submarine successes guarantees us the final success, and the fact that the booty every month considerably exceeds the estimate upon which our whole calculation was based, gives us the security that at some definite date the account will have reached the point of highest strain.

"To say when that will be would be idle prophecy; we must leave to England the question how long the English people will bleed in vain in the attacks on our iron wall in the West, with the purpose of smashing Germany, while at home want is knocking at the doors which our submarines pitilessly lock. It will be a difficult business to banish want when once it is on the march. When it is serious, all efforts are made to keep the evidence secret. Perhaps, if England's inactive fleet some day risks a fight, that may be for us a sign that the old policy of war without risk is collapsing, and perhaps other resolutions born of fury will give us a guide to the increasing despair. We are prepared for everything."

The writer, Captain von Kühlwetter, admits that the figures have fallen, and, a little naively, says that "when German

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achievements are reduced it is because there is less shipping left to sink," and he concludes:

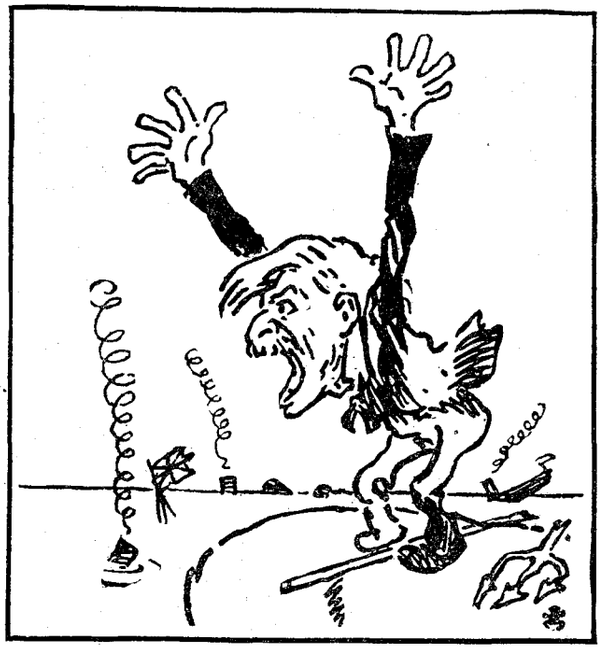
"Let us calmly leave to the English their faith in the tales that are told them—that their means of defense are so perfect that their losses have been much smaller. We are not without knowledge of what is going on in England, and it is eloquent evidence enough when the English, in league with the United States, announce the doubling of the rewards for destroying German submarines. . . . Our fist is at England's throat, and pitilessly extends its grip from month to month. There is only one means of loosening our hold; England knows what that is."

Hamburg, as Germany's greatest seaport, watches the submarine campaign with anxious eyes, but expresses satisfaction with the result. The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* remarks: "Ribot, Lloyd George, and Co. may succeed—but for how much longer?—in deceiving their own foolish people about the true importance of the submarine war. They do not deceive us. We hold fast to our brave submarine arm." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* thinks that the submarine is a success as a destroyer of British nerve, but it is evident some Germans, at least, don't believe in *U*-boats:

"Hindenburg has repeatedly pointed to the decisive importance of 'nerves' in this war. Last winter he told an Austrian that he will not have any nervous people about him. The relation between nerves and the submarine war has been particularly apparent in Germany for some weeks past. There are many people for whom things do not go fast enough, and who, it appears, regarded the submarine war as a sort of modern St. Bartholomew eve. Other people never had any sympathy with the submarine war, and would now like to be able to say, 'You see, we were right after all.'"

The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* chuckles over the "inability of the Entente to cope with the submarine," and sarcastically invites Admiral Sims to try his hand:

"Admiral Sims may be assured that the German Navy desires nothing more than a new meeting with the enemy. Perhaps he will contribute to this by causing the British High-Seas Fleet to show itself again. The rest will then follow."



THE LAST ACT.

LLOYD GEORGE—"A ship! A ship! My kingdom for a ship!"

—© *Jugend* (Munich).

THE VENIZELIST RUMP.—The London *Contemporary Review* discusses the problem of the Venizelists in restoring constitutional government in Greece, and says that they recommended—

"The summoning to Athens of the last freely elected Parliament of June, 1915, which was arbitrarily dissolved by the King in the autumn of the same year. It will be remembered that the short-lived Parliament that succeeded it was elected by only a fraction of the population. The Venizelists abstained, and the total poll was only 230,000, as against 720,000 in the preceding June. Curiously enough, a kind of precedent for this recognition of the last Parliament but one comes from English history. The Long Parliament was expelled by Cromwell in 1653. Three successive Parliaments were then summoned by Cromwell before his death in 1658, and a fourth by his son, Richard, in 1659. . . . . .

"The Parliament of June, 1915, has this great point in its favor, that it is fairly representative of the country as a whole, and, in fact, overrepresents the anti-Venizelist elements, so that honest Royalists can feel no real ground for grievance. It was elected when Venizelos had already come into collision with the King, and at a time when the cause of the Allies was not in the ascendent."

RUSSIA'S MENTAL CHAOS

THE ASTOUNDING BEHAVIOR of the Russian troops in northern Galicia, when they inaugurated a mutinous retreat in the face of the first Teutonic attack almost at the same point as their previous victorious progress, seems to be due to the mental indigestion from which almost the entire nation is suffering. The Russian official reports tell us that—

"In spite of our superiority in numbers in the regions attacked, our retreat was almost uninterrupted. This is the result of the instability of our troops, disregard for military orders, and the propaganda of the Maximalists."

The Maximalists, we are told, are the followers of Nicholai Lenin, who is determined to secure the establishment of a Socialist Utopia of the most radical sort where capital shall be no more. They are violently opposed to any further offensive against the Germans, and the Petrograd *Pravda* indulges in arguments of this sort to prevent it:

"Who will guarantee the safety of the capital from German invasion if warlike cries continue? Those who preach an offensive are merely helping Wilhelm. Revolution is blazing in Germany. The partizans of an offensive will enable Wilhelm to extinguish the flames."

Then we have the followers of Maxim Gorky, who want a Utopia, but do not seem to have quite made up their minds as regards the type. At any rate, they want no further offensive, and profoundly distrust their allies. Thus Gorky's paper, the Petrograd *Novaya Zhizn*, opines:

"Any, even the least, increase in the defensive powers of the country without corresponding political steps in the direction of peace is a direct continuation of the disgraceful slaughter in the interests of imperialism and a stab in the back of Austro-German democracy, which has joined her efforts with us in the struggle for peace. . . . . .

"That a complete victory by England would be Europe's deliverance from the 'militaristic' hegemony of Germany is obvious. Of greater complexity is the other question, How much would the 'liberated' nations have gained? Would they not have fallen from the frying-pan into the fire?"

Next to the question of a vigorous offensive comes that of peace—a peace according to the much-chanted formula, "without annexations and without indemnities." The Minimalists, a group of Socialists who are more moderate than the followers of Lenin, have curious views upon this subject and seem to desire the utmost tenderness shown to our common enemy. Thus their organ, the Petrograd *Rabatchaya Gazeta*, writes:

"We should betray the principle of international solidarity if we wanted to impose the whole burden of the war upon one nation only, the Germans, for instance. By doing so we should crush German culture, paralyze for long the economic development of Germany.

"Belgium, Servia, and the other countries must be restored, but let the cost of their restoration be borne more or less equally by the owning classes of Europe."

The Revolutionary Socialists—Russia seems to possess a perfect Socialistic kaleidoscope—cling to the "no annexation, no indemnity" formula, but demand vigorous action. One of

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their papers, the Petrograd *Dielo Naroda*, discussing Russia's military position since the Revolution, remarked:

"We must recognize the impossibility of further prolonging the indefinite—not to use a harsher word—international situation taken up by the Russian Republic for three long months. Russia then practically left the ranks of the belligerent Powers—left them automatically, inasmuch as the complete negation of our original war-aims could not but paralyze our military activity at the front.

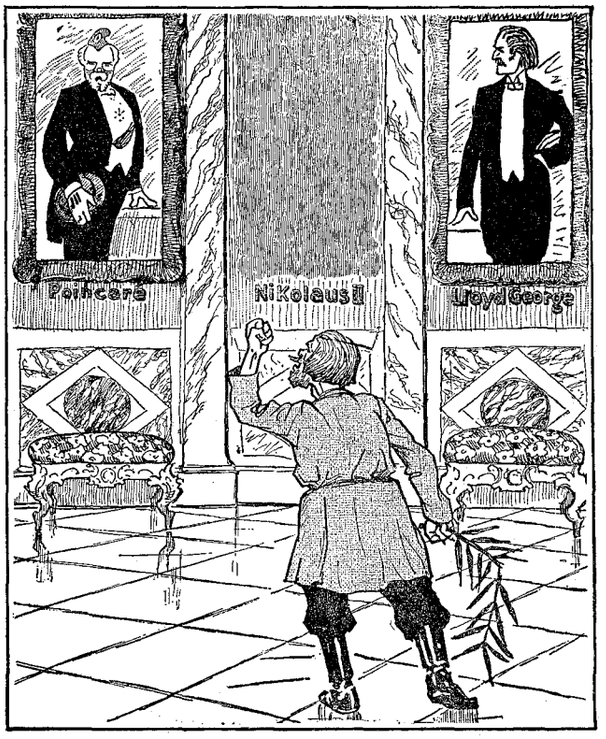
"There are only two ways of issuing from this situation: either by a separate peace or by a reestablishment of the unity of fronts. The first method has been repudiated by the Russian Revolutionary Democracy with full unanimity. It would seem, then, that we have no alternative but to resume the strategical and political unity of the Allied fronts. But, in our opinion, it would be tantamount to a surrender of our revolutionary foreign policy, at the discretion of the Allies, if we assumed the offensive before receiving firm guaranties of the Allies' adherence to the watchword, 'peace without annexation.'"

The Petrograd *Zemlia e Volia*, another Revolutionary Socialist organ, and the Moscow *Russkiya Vedomosti*, an old-established and moderately radical paper, join in urging a vigorous offensive as Russia's first duty. The *Zemlia e Volia* says: "It is necessary to attack, we must attack . . . an intense and successful struggle is necessary before peace can be obtained." The *Russkiya Vedomosti* considers that—

"The duty to our allies and to our own interests dictates to us the necessity of resuming active operations. Much is being said now about peace and its possible terms. But so long as peace has not been concluded, so long as the war lasts, it must be conducted in such a manner as to gain victory and avert the possibility of defeat. And for that there is only one means—we must be prepared not only for defense, but also for offense."

The older-established papers recognize and admit the chaotic condition of the popular mind. The Petrograd *Ryetch* remarks:

"A considerable section of our press has manifested a truly astounding short-sightedness and lack of political thought. It has put and solved the question of peace as the man in the street with his limited political field of vision would have done, and these decisions have been boldly and categorically represented to be the decisions reached by all the people, at least by the laboring element. Then they were advanced in the form of definite demands for 'repudiation of annexations and indemnities,' and soon this ambiguous and equivocal formula became a kind of fetish, a sacred commandment, a symbol of democratic faith. Along with people who are convinced of its justice and legitimacy, it has got hold of large masses of tired and disappointed people who are instinctively yearning for peace, who are awed by the perspective of a severe struggle which is yet necessary in order to achieve the fundamental aim common to us and our allies, to strike a decisive blow to the military power of Germany. Owing to this the cheap phrase about the war being conducted by 'capitalists' for their material interests at once gained immense success. Those who opposed it were reminded about the vital interests of Russia, about the obligations assumed, and, finally, that no power except the will of the people, exprest through the Constituent Assembly, has a right to fix the terms of peace, and they were declared to be imperialists who were urging Russia on the road to ruin."



THE GALLERY OF TYRANTS.
One is gone, two are going.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

GERMANY'S MUZZLED PRESS

UNITY OF OPINION is reflected in the press if all organs of public opinion are controlled by a single mind. That this condition of affairs prevailed in Germany has long been suspected and is now frankly admitted by the papers themselves. The boldest announcement of the fact comes from Hanover, where typical Prussian methods were not appreciated before the war and do not seem to be to-day. At any rate, the Hanover *Deutsche Volkszeitung* angrily remarked on June 27:

"The contents of the German newspapers to-day tally almost word for word, because they are all fed from the same source, and they are unable, owing to the restrictions of the censorship, to display their talents or to take up an independent attitude toward the events of the day. They are unable to follow their party inclinations, and resemble more and more the so-called standard journal which is the ideal of the state, but which finally must lead to the German press losing all reputation and influence abroad.

"The frequently justified complaint is now heard from the public that it does not matter which newspaper is read, because they all print the same, and the people only have to believe what is placed before them, and what those above consider undesirable is not printed."

Other papers, many of them the foremost organs in the Empire, say exactly the same thing in a more discreet manner. For example, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of June 28, the mouthpiece of the great financial center of Germany, announces that "for reasons which can not be published we see ourselves obliged to cause our political section to appear, until further notice, without our own expression of opinion." The Ribe *Stiftstidende*, published on the Danish-German frontier, has before this often let particularly scratchy cats out of the bag, and it now tells us the Prussian Minister of the Interior has ordered the *Landräthe* (or local executive officers) that all starred articles furnished by the department must be published in every paper in their districts. Even so reliable—not to say chauvinistic—a journal as the Berlin *Tägliche Rundschau* complains that it "is compelled to tincture everything with field-gray."

The Amsterdam correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, commenting on the muzzling of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, writes:

"As a matter of fact, this is no trivial affair of the attitude of one newspaper. It is a most illuminating light flashed on the state of public feeling in Germany at the moment. The truth is that the whole of the German press has been gagged. Strict tho the censorship has always been, it has hitherto allowed a certain amount of freedom for political discussion. Now the Government has taken action which goes far beyond what might be effected by any tightening of the censorship regulations. It has, in fact, completely muzzled the whole of the press. This is the secret of the alleged paper shortage, which has compelled all the newspapers greatly to reduce their size and confine their contents to news and a few occasional articles of an academic character. That there was a real paper shortage no one believed, and the *Berliner Tageblatt* a few days ago complained bitterly about the unlimited quantities of paper available for all kinds of other industries, and suggested that the Government, by

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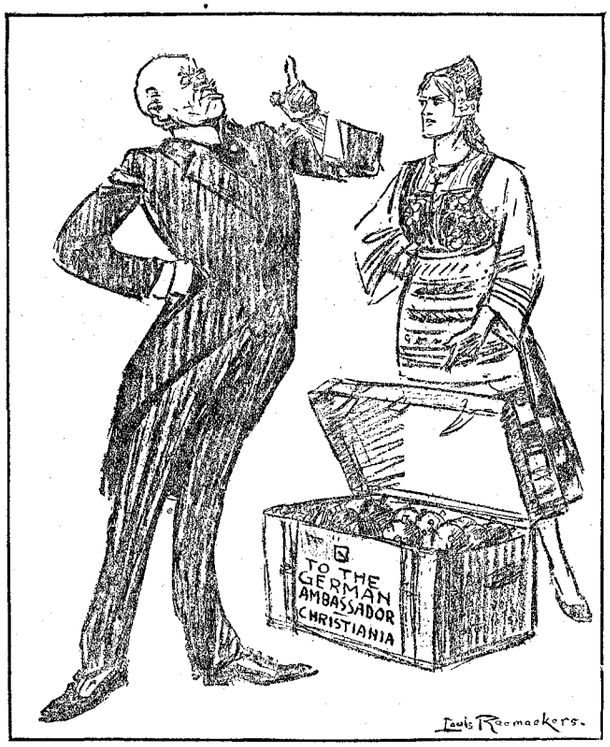
shortening the supplies for newspapers, was by this indirect method seeking to muzzle the press. That this is so the *Frankfurter's* sensational announcement makes clear. It would appear, too, that the withdrawal of paper was not considered sufficient, and that the Government has now absolutely forbidden any discussion."

KULTUR FOR NORWAY

PERSUASION BY DYNAMITE is doubtless an effective, if shattering, method of arousing sympathy for the German cause, and yet Teutonic diplomats seem to have adopted this means of swinging at least one of the Scandinavian countries to the Kaiser's side. All Norway stands aghast at the



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YOU DARED TO FIND US OUT!

BARON VON RAUTENFELS (diplomatic messenger from Berlin to Norway)—"Not how the bombs came here, but that you presumed to open my valise, is all that matters to Germany."

—*Daily Mail* (London).

coolness of the latest methods of German diplomacy, which are thus described by the Christiania police in the *Tidens Tegn:*

"The police on Saturday arrested a certain Baron von Rautenfels, who declares that he was born in Finland, but is now a German citizen, and two Finlanders, Pehrsson and Wirtauen by name.

"At their lodgings and in the luggage of these persons the police found great quantities (over a thousand kilograms, or nearly a ton) of explosives of a very powerful variety. Part of these explosives was made up to resemble coal briquets, and were all ready to be mixed with the coal in ships' bunkers.

"The Baron's luggage also contained cigarets and tobacco mixed with carborundum, which can be used to ruin engines and machinery. The Baron and the other arrested persons declare that the bombs and the explosives were to be used in Finland.

"The affair has caused the greatest sensation among the population, which is highly satisfied with the success of the police.

"The Finlander Wirtauen was arrested at his work. He is twenty-five years old, and a tailor by profession. Baron Rautenfels is regarded as the chief conspirator. His identity has not yet been established."

Further details are added by the Christiania *Morgenblad*, from which we learn that—

"Baron von Rautenfels actually had in his possession the passport of an Imperial German courier. Moreover, his luggage was addrest to the German Legation in Christiania, and the lead seals bore the stamp of the German Foreign Office. Since February, it is maintained, international regulations granting immunity from inspection to the couriers of foreign Powers have been abused by the Germans."

Wilhelmstrasse exhibits a delightful sense of humor by demanding from Norway an apology for tampering with a German diplomatic pouch. This causes the *Petit Parisien* to chuckle after this manner:

"The Norwegian Cabinet having caused the German official mail to be opened, the Berlin Cabinet demands the handing over of the mail and the presentation of an apology. Thus Norway would actually have to apologize for having defeated the carrying-out of the bomb plot against her. According to all appearance Germany will not content herself with this demand pure and simple, but will exercise still stronger pressure. Dr. Michahelles, the German Minister, who has been recalled from Christiania, has closed his residence and canceled the lease, which would seem to indicate that a rupture is in sight."

The views of a prominent Norwegian passing through Paris are also given by the *Petit Parisien*. He says:

"This is Germany's new method of making war, even on neutral countries. Germany hoped to terrorize us, but her extraordinary action will produce just the opposite effect to that which she reckoned on. Germany does not forgive Norway for having shown herself jealous of her independence and her dignity. For a long time a vast network of espionage has been spread over Norway, so that Germany might be kept informed of the movements of our ships, on which a war of merciless submarine piracy has been waged. Every method has been used with intent to intimidate us, but without result."

The Socialist London *New Statesman* has a biting paragraph which runs:

"The Norwegians . . . promptly received from the German Government a demand for an apology, on the ground that official luggage should be sacred! It is the old doctrine. The Germans have the right to conceive and execute any murderous and treacherous plot, and nobody else has any right at all, but merely the valuable privilege of admiring the skill and boldness of this chosen people."

A few sharp words come from the London *Morning Post*, which does not seem to admire the ability of the Teutonic diplomats:

"There is probably no other nation in the world capable of such a cynical and unscrupulous contempt of all honorable dealing. Who but Germans would stoop to using the Foreign Office seals for smuggling through the customs explosive bombs to be used in the destruction of the ships of the very nation whose confidence and courtesy were being abused?

"Detected in what is a shameless affront to Norwegian neutrality, as well as an unpardonable breach of honorable obligation, what is the behavior of the German Government? To add insult to insult, and instead of offering an apology to demand one!.....

"In this country, and, we are sure, not less in America, our resolution to fight on until this odious and insolent German oppression is finally broken can only be deepened by the last and by no means least flagrant example of it at Norway's expense. There should henceforth be no room for doubt among the smaller nations that if existence for them is to continue on any tolerable conditions it can only be by the triumph of the Allies and the overthrow of the Hun."

Enemy propaganda, we learn incidentally, is an expensive luxury. The Paris *Matin* writes:

"The discovery of a fresh German plot in Norway attracts attention to the great propagandist effort which is being made by the enemy in neutral countries. The following facts, which have been ascertained from trustworthy sources, give some idea of it. In Spain the Germans, in order to keep up the zeal of their supporters, are spending more than $400,000 a month, while in Switzerland they have established more than twelve hundred new commercial enterprises, and in order to carry them on they do not hesitate to put in as many men as are required in periods when there is a lull in the fighting. The total cost of their cunning propagandist work in the entire world may be estimated at $80,000,000 a year."

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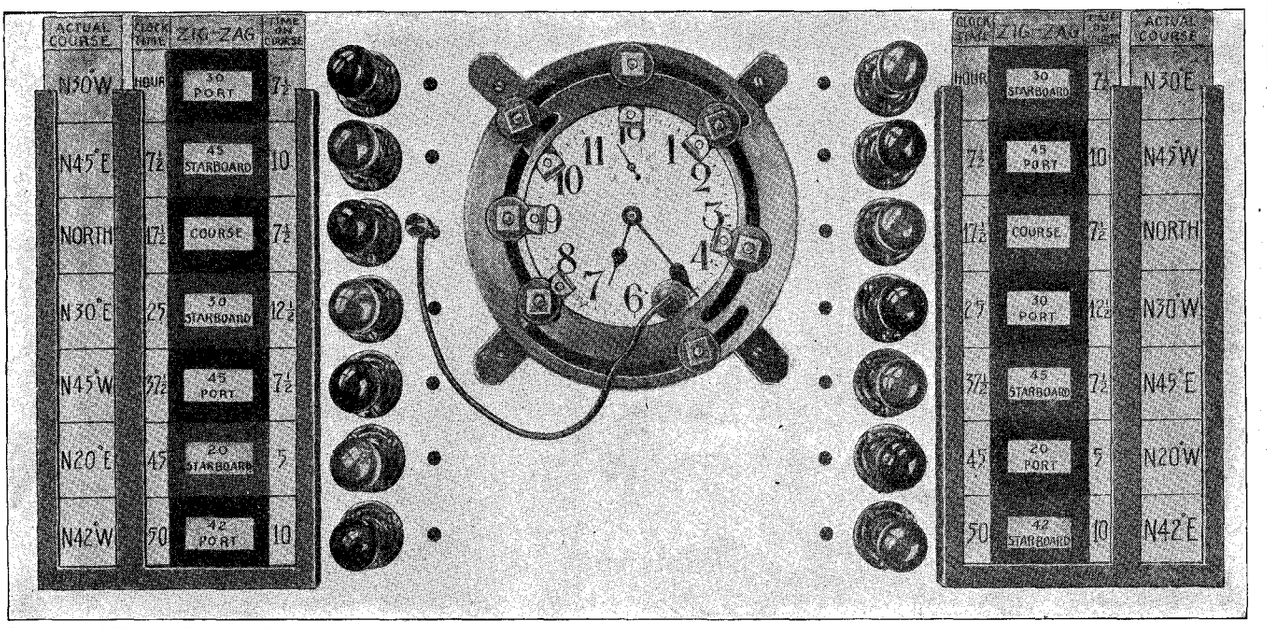


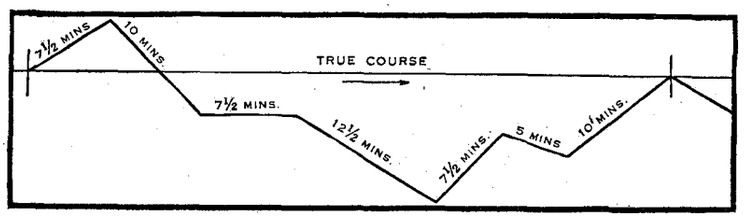
By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE ZIGZAG CONTROL BOARD,

By which the navigator directs his course in an attempt to baffle the lurking *U*-boat.

THE THEORY OF ZIGZAGGING

EVERY ONE KNOWS that a merchant vessel, when she sights a submarine, should at once proceed to "steer a zigzag course." So much the daily press have taught us. But most of us do not know exactly how the zigzag is effective, except that it bewilders the *U*-boat in some way and spoils its aim. We are enlightened by a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, July 14). It appears that the zigzag course—altho some skippers who do not understand it have sometimes neglected it to their peril—is so highly esteemed by experts that a "zigzag control board" has been devised to plot out the ship's course and see that she follows it. The "zigzag," of course, is not, and can not be, a rapid darting to and fro like that of a fly or a wasp, but involves simply the alteration of the ship's course from time to time in an arbitrary manner. How this is effective is told in the passages that we shall quote. Says the writer:



A TYPICAL ZIGZAG COURSE FOR THE SUBMARINE-ZONE.

"To-day, zigzagging has a protective value which it did not have before merchant ships were armed. Now that the tramp is apt to carry a rapid-fire gun of from three- to six-inch caliber, the *U*-boat, once it has come within the effective range of the gun, must stay below. In the old days, a submarine with fourteen to seventeen knots speed did not hesitate to run down its prey on the surface, and a large proportion of the victims were sunk by gun-fire. But when merchant ships began to mount powerful guns with Navy-trained gunners behind them, the sinking, even of slow tramps, became a very difficult and hazardous task. Because of its limited storage capacity, the *U*-boat is using smaller torpedoes than those carried on the battle-ships, and torpedo speed and range have been sacrificed in favor of an extra-large charge of explosive in the war-head. The *U*-boat commander prefers to get within one thousand yards of a ship before he attacks, and, if he can make it, he will get within five to seven hundred yards. The preferred position for attack is about two points forward of the beam. On sighting an approaching ship, the submarine heads to intercept her course, submerges, and then takes an occasional look at her, bringing its periscope above water for a few seconds only. The *U*-boat commander estimates the speed and course of the ship, submerges, and lays his own course by compass while below, so as to bring his boat within torpedo-range at a point preferably forward of the beam.

"Now, if, while the submarine is below, the merchant ship changes her course, say through an angle of 45 degrees, the former, on coming up for a few seconds' look at the ship, finds that, instead of converging to meet him, the merchant ship is sailing in a direction entirely different from that on which his calculations were based; his maneuver for getting into firing position goes for nothing, and he has to try again. Unless he is satisfied that his guns can greatly outrange the enemy, the *U*-boat commander does not dare to use his surface speed, and below the surface he has not sufficient speed to overhaul the merchant ship. One or two misjudgments of this kind will lose so much time that the ship will have a good chance to pass him and steam beyond torpedo-range; indeed, it will soon have gained a lead which the *U*-boat can not overcome, except by coming up and using his surface speed."

Many steamship captains, the writer goes on to say, and especially the captains of tramp steamers, are reluctant to go to the trouble of zigzagging. Not only is more distance covered, but the navigating officer may forget to change the course

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at the proper time, so that the ship will not know where she is with regard to her true course. It is to prevent this, and make the running of the zigzag course popular with ship captains, that the "control board," to which reference is made above, was devised by the first officer of a large British merchantman. We read:

"It consists of a board about two or three feet square, carrying in its center a clock, and on each side of the clock a series of alternate green and red cards and glow-lamps, each card and lamp corresponding to the starboard and port courses on which the ship is being navigated at any given time. Above the clock, extending across the head of the board, is plotted a zigzag course which it will take the ship one hour to cover.

"In the case shown in our drawings the straight line represents the true course, which, in this case, is, let us say, due north. The ship commences her zigzag course at, say, two o'clock, at which hour the helm is thrown over and the ship's course is altered 30 degrees to port of the true course. She continues on this course until seven and one-half minutes past two o'clock, when the minute-hand of the clock makes electrical contact with a bell which rings loudly, announcing that the time has come to change course again. The helm is now thrown over, and the ship is put on a course 45 degrees to starboard of the true course. This course is maintained for ten minutes, when another electrical contact is made, the bell rings, and the ship is turned the necessary number of degrees to port until she is on a northern course, parallel with her true course.

"There are seven changes of course during the hour, at the end of which the ship is back again on her true course. In this particular zigzag, a 12-knot ship loses two knots of distance in one hour, which represents a loss of about fifty miles in the twenty-four hours; but it is better, surely, to lose fifty miles of distance than to lose the ship. When the bell rings for a change, of course, the navigating officer on the bridge pulls out a plug in a circular ring surrounding the clock and moves it to the next hole corresponding to the next change of course. The bell continues ringing until each change has been made; so that the risk of error is practically eliminated.

"The course herewith shown is a purely supposititious one. The navigator can plot any course he may desire in a few minutes' time, and having done that, he has merely to shift the plug from hole to hole around the periphery of the clock, in accordance with the zigzag as plotted.

"From this description it will be evident that the zigzag is the concomitant of the gun in this defensive warfare. If the ship is armed, the submarine must stay under and its observation through the periscope, in any but the roughest weather, must be of very limited duration. With a good watch in the crow's-nest and on the bridge, with a well-trained gun-crew, a ship which uses this method, even tho she be only a 10-knot tramp, will stand an excellent chance of getting safely through the submarine-zone.

"Furthermore, if the officer of the watch is careful to shift the plug at every warning of the bell, he may be certain that when the hour has expired, the ship will be back upon its mean or true course."

SAVAGERY OF THE WEED—A weed, says *The Rural New Yorker* (New York, June 30), is a wild plant bred and trained to struggle and fight for its existence. It goes on:

"A cultivated plant has had much of the fight taken out of it through long years of selecting and training it for useful ends. Nothing can remain a wild fighter and at the same time excel in useful qualities. One quality must give way as the other advances. The original dog and wolf were probably much alike in character. The modern house-dog, dwarfed in size and trained in gentle habits, must be protected from the wolf, or the latter would eat him up. In like manner, corn or wheat or potatoes or root crops can never hold their own against quack grass, ragweed, or redroot. Left to themselves in such a struggle, the useful or 'cultivated' plants are always swamped. The cultivated grasses, in a sour, neglected lawn or pasture give way to the weeds and poor grass, but, put on lime and nitrogen and phosphorus, and the better grasses come back and occupy the land. This same thing runs all through life, for as plants or animals are improved and made more useful through selection and care, they must have higher culture, better feeding, and more careful protection. They are no longer fighters, but things to be defended and fought for as the price of their improvement."

TO SAVE TEETH AND WAR-CRIPPLES

SHORTLY AFTER THE WAR BEGAN a series of investigations to develop methods whereby the European nations might "put to work" their crippled soldiers was begun by Frank B. Gilbreth, the efficiency engineer. Closely following the announcement that he had discovered a plan to enable one-armed soldiers to operate the typewriter, comes his practical idea of conserving the teeth through dental nurses. After a study of the fundamentals of dentistry, Mr. Gilbreth concluded that a totally deaf, one-eyed, one-handed, legless cripple, properly taught, can do more efficient work in cleaning teeth than the dentist can do in the time for which the average worker can afford to pay, because the dentist's fee will be higher. He declares that this is no dream, but a working plan that can be carried out. The majority of people, Mr. Gilbreth has deduced, do not yet realize the actual money value of their teeth. Every dollar saved from the dentist at the present time is given several times over to a physician later on. Much ill-health is traceable to poor teeth. Furthermore, few people know that most of the decay is easily preventable by proper periodical cleaning, and the rest of it can be taken care of by filling the cavities when they are first formed. Most people get their first knowledge of a cavity when it is large enough to cause the tooth to ache. This leads to the necessity for cleaning properly, and it can be done at little expense to the operator, says Mr. Gilbreth. To induce people to avail themselves of this dental nursing service, Mr. Gilbreth would first make it fashionable, and its absence considered economically and hygenically indecent. Parents should be held criminally responsible until the children are old enough to care for their own teeth, the engineer says. In a paper presented at a recent conference of the Society for the Promotion of Occupational Therapy, a copy of which the author sends us, Mr. Gilbreth sets forth the methods to be employed in establishing this new occupation for crippled soldiers. He says:

"In this age of destruction there is great need of conservation, and no conservation is so necessary as that of human beings. With the constant destruction of men in the Great War has come the pressing need of conserving and using the cripples, both war cripples and industrial cripples.

"We may place the cripple by . . . changing his old work . . . or we may place a cripple at some new work, such as dental nursing, that has never been done to the degree needed.

"Dental nursing may be defined as that part of prophylactic treatment of the teeth that can be done by a person without a complete dental training, namely, the polishing of the teeth by hand with stick and pumice.

"There is a world-wide lack of knowledge as to the relation of sound teeth to good health. America is recognized as the leader in the profession of dentistry. American dentists are recognized throughout the world as being, as a class, the most expert practitioners in all branches of dentistry, tho other countries are now also coming to the front in this great human work.

"In spite of the great work of the dentist, even here in America and still more abroad, the care of teeth is generally looked upon too often by the public as simply concerning appearance, beauty, and comfort or speed in the process of mastication, rather than as the most important factor of good health, while the dentist is too often interested primarily in filling cavities rather than preserving the tooth as a whole. The greater productive efficiency resulting from the natural use of all of one's teeth remains almost unappreciated. It is natural, this being the general view-point, that care of the teeth, or dental treatment, is often classed as a luxury rather than a necessity. The high cost of dentistry practically makes such treatment a luxury at present. . . . . .

"The work of the dentist is expensive, and must necessarily be. The high cost of dentistry is not surprizing, nor is the profession to be blamed for it. The training for the profession is long, arduous, and expensive—and much of the work involves costly materials, as well as time, and provides problems requiring no end of education, experience, and the highest grade of skill. Dentistry provides an unlimited, satisfying

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field for the mechanical genius. How are we to provide proper pay for such work, yet insure necessary treatment to the average wage-earner?

"The answer is this:

1. By functionalizing the work of the dentist.
2. By having the trained expert to do the skilled work only.
3. By training low-priced workers to do such parts of the work as require less skill.

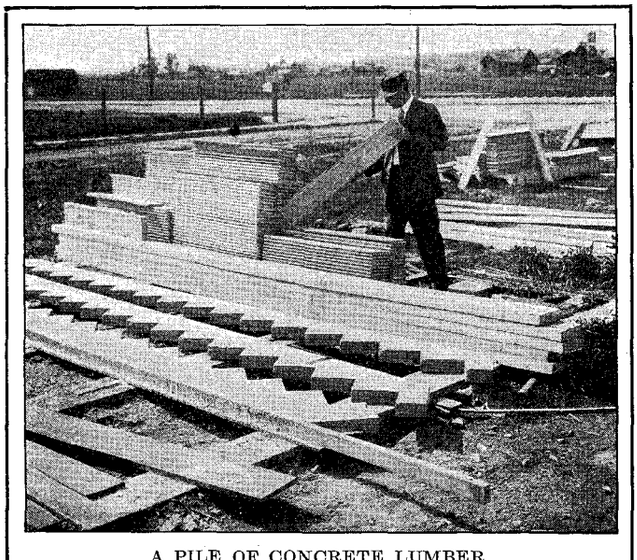
"The results of the functionalization will be:

1. Reduction of the cost of cleaning the teeth.
2. Clean, which means sound, or 'near-sound,' teeth within the reach of all.
3. Less need of costly work by the man unable to afford it.
4. Savings that can be devoted to such work, if it be needed.
5. Better health and added efficiency.
6. New work for the dental nurses, the cleaners of teeth. . . . . .

"Dental nursing will provide a new vocation, and at the same time provide for supplying a community need. It will take no work from those who need it. Rather it will relieve an overworked profession of low-priced and low-skilled work. Moreover, being based, as it is, on motion study and fatigue study, it will supply at the same time occupation and interest, those fundamental needs of the crippled soldiers in all countries and at all times."

A HOUSE THAT WILL NOT BURN

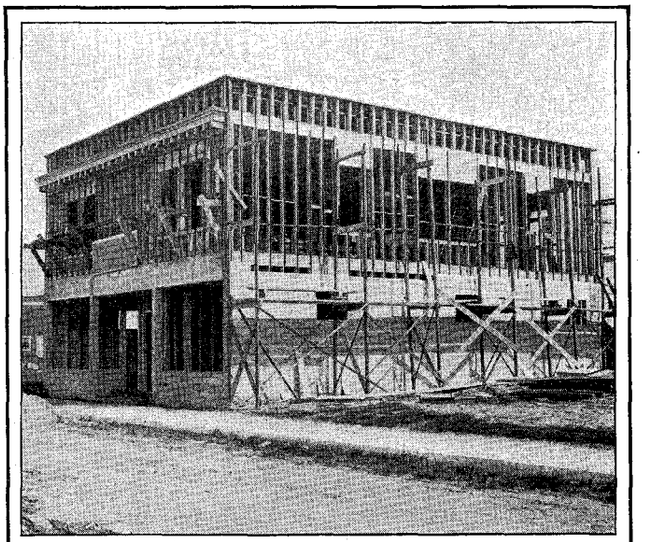
WHY SHOULD WE BUILD combustible dwellings and then pay insurance companies to reimburse us in case they should go up in smoke? If they do not burn, we have had no "run for our money," while if they do, we usually lose many things that money will never replace. Why not build an incombustible house to start with? A writer in *Expert American Industries* (New York) assures us that such a thing is now a reality, and he gives a description of it in minute detail, the salient parts of which we quote below. The interesting thing is that a house that will not burn costs only a little over 30 per cent. more than a quick burner, the respective prices, as given in the magazine named above, being 21 and 16 cents per cubic foot. The frame is of steel, and all walls, partitions, ceilings, floors, and roof are steel and cement. The roof is of concrete and over the concrete is placed a waterproofing which is so elastic and pliable that



A PILE OF CONCRETE LUMBER.

contraction and expansion have no effect upon it. The waterproof film is always perfect and protects the concrete. The partitions are two inches thick and are of solid concrete reenforced with a special material. In addition to being fire-retardant, like the entire structure, and proof against fire, flood, wind, and earthquake, the partitions are wonderful space-savers. Conduits, water-pipes, etc., are taken care of as easily as with hollow partitions. We read on:

"The stairway, an important detail in the construction of any fire-proof building, is absolute proof against the action of flames. There is no chance for the stairway to be transformed



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American."

A HOUSE BUILT OF CONCRETE LUMBER.

into a vertical flue to carry fire upward, as there is nothing in it to burn.

"The interior trim is of wood fastened with screws. Metal trim can be used if desired. Details of this character can be adapted to the taste of the builder without much affecting the fire-proof qualities of the structure. . . . . .

"The cost of the fire-proof house as built is approximately 21 cents per cubic foot.

"If built with 12-inch solid brick walls with same interior it would cost 28 cents per cubic foot. . . . . .

"If built with stucco on hollow tile with wood interior it would cost 17 cents per cubic foot.

"If built of stucco on metal lath with wood interior it would cost 16 cents per cubic foot."

The man who wishes to build an incombustible house, however, is by no means limited to one kind. Another is illustrated and described in *The Scientific American* (New York), and doubtless there are, or soon will be, as many varieties as there now are of houses that will blaze. Says the last-named paper:

"Boards of concrete, with joists, rafters, and stair-frames of the same material, are used in the construction of a novel building in Los Angeles, Cal., the whole being set upon a concrete foundation. Tho put together after the manner of a frame-structure, the building is as fire-proof and durable as the more common types of cement houses, but it requires less material and is lighter in weight.

"The various parts are poured into forms on the ground near the site, and in that way the danger of breakage is eliminated. The photographs indicate how the different parts are made: the clapboards are poured in sets of ten, the forms being securely clamped together, and the cement allowed to harden in them for several days. Then they are taken out and allowed to cure before being set up. This should be done while the preliminary work is going on, such as excavating and laying the foundation.

"The joists, rafters, and other parts are formed in the same manner, and various types of reenforcing are used for each. The boards are reenforced with mesh like chicken-wire, while the timbers have iron rods of varying thickness to strengthen them. These are allowed to project at one end in order to fit into corresponding holes in other timbers, so that the whole framework dovetails. The method of attaching the boards to the 2 by 4's is with nails, and nail-holes are bored into the cement boards before they have set, by running a wire through them. As the cement timbers will not take the nails a strip of wood about an inch and a half thick is wired to the cement scantling."

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BROOKS AND PONDS OF OIL

A RECENT COMMERCIAL EXPEDITION into Colombian and Venezuelan oil-territory ran across regions where the ground seems to be so soaked with oil that it forms pools just as water would in water-logged soil. A report printed in *The Oil Trade Journal* describes the territory as being very healthy, full of game, and well watered, and inhabited only by Indians. A 200-mile pipe-line would deliver the oil at the seaboard ready for shipment to the refineries. Says the journal named above:

"The tract inspected consists of a solid body of land, containing about 800,000 acres, on which numerous seepages of high-grade paraffin oil are known to be located. Many of these were visited and the geological conditions studied.

"The land contains no white inhabitants, and is described as being unbroken virgin forests, traversed by numerous clear streams, many of which are navigable throughout the year. The forests are full of game, which supplemented the well-stocked commissary of the expedition. Members of the party report that the country is healthful and entirely free from the insect pests which in some parts of the tropics make life unpleasant."

A NATURAL FOUNTAIN OF OIL.

There are many such seepages of petroleum in a South-American region which may become one of the world's large sources of supply.

Many of the tracts leading to the more important seepages had to be cleared, we are told, and the advance trail-makers of the party had a lively skirmish with a wandering band of Motilone Indians, who were evidently on a hunting expedition and some 75 miles away from their usual stamping-ground in the higher mountainland to the north in Venezuela. These Indians used long, wooden arrows, with which they succeeded in killing a native trail-maker belonging to the party. Quoting *The Oil Trade Journal* further:

"The party reports finding natural seepages of thirty-six gravity amber oil on geological structure of ideal form, a single seepage having a tested capacity of as much as sixteen barrels per day. No wells have been drilled on the property, but shallow seepage-pits dug in the surface shales have supplied enough oil to operate a small refinery near by. Altho quite primitive, this small plant has obtained close to 50 per cent. yield of gasoline and kerosene from a straight-run distillation. . . . . .

"The party reports that a pipe-line of less than 200 miles across a country of satisfactory surface condition and at no point more than 1,300 feet above sea-level, will deliver any oil that may be found on the property to deep-water harbors on the Carribean Sea.

"The members also report the most courteous treatment on the part of Colombian Government officials. The animosity which the newspapers like to describe as filling the hearts of the Colombian relative to Americans was not encountered. The belief that the Washington Administration will soon make a satisfactory settlement for the Panama incident is firmly fixt, and the justice of the settlement was freely stated by all the party to be a fact which no American could well deny."

LONG LIFE AND BIRTH-CONTROL

ARE THE CHILDREN of small families strong and long-lived because the mother has not been subjected to strain of continued child-bearing throughout a long period of years? This supposed increase in the quality of the offspring with a decrease in their quantity has been a favorite argument with the advocates of birth-control, but it is pronounced fallacious by the author of an article on "Large Families" in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington, July). This article is based on data collected by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, of telephonic fame, which indicate that large families show the fewest premature deaths and the largest percentage of longevity. Statistics relied on to prove the contrary are reported to be from slum families and not to represent the normal course of heredity. The idea that large families are an evil is false and dangerous, we are told, and for the sake of eugenics it should not be allowed to spread. It is being created, we are assured, by statements like the following, which the writer quotes from *The Birth-Control Review* (New York, February):

"Unregulated child-bearing means a progressive decline in the mother's health accompanied by progressive debility in her offspring.

"Ample proof of this statement—if proof were needed for such a simple truth—is furnished by the investigation conducted by Dr. Alice Hamilton into the child-mortality among 1,600 families in the Hull House district, Chicago. It was found that as the number of children increases, the death-rate goes up, so that in families having eight or more children, for example, the mortality among them is two and one-half times as high as in homes where the number of children does not exceed four.

"Similarly, tables compiled by the Children's Bureau at Washington in its 'Johnstown Survey' bring out graphically the grim fact that the large families lauded with such vociferousness by the advocates of large armies only serve to fill the ranks in our hospitals and the rows in our graveyards."

In reply, the writer of the present article comments in substance as follows:

"The two studies quoted deal with large families in a class of the population characterized by economic straits and frequent destitution. If a father is barely able to support two children with the necessities of life, if the children inherit from both parents inferior physique, if the parents are deficient in intelligence, it is pretty certain that frequent childbirths will mean frequent child-deaths for that family. In such a family it would be much better if only a few children were born.

"But to argue from such a case that large families in any class of the community mean progressive debility in offspring is certainly illogical.

"In fairness it must be said that those who preach the desirability of few offspring do not always make this argument directly. More frequently, perhaps, it is only inferred from their statements. Constant repetition, without qualifications, of the declaration that large families mean high infant-mortality and weakened children, naturally creates the impression that such a statement holds good in all classes of the population. It is the purpose of this note to sound a warning against such a misunderstanding. Large families in the slums may be considered undesirable, but the reverse is true in sections of the population which have average intelligence, physique, and prosperity. Abundant evidence could be cited to support this statement. One of the most striking bits is that recently worked up by Alexander Graham Bell.

"Dr. Bell has for some years been making a study of facts contained in the published genealogy of the Hyde family in America, with special reference to the longevity of its members. One of his more recent tabulations shows the duration of life of sibs (full brothers and sisters) compared with the number of them in each family.

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"The proportion of children who lived to old age increased with the size of family up to ten children, and beyond that it fell. There thus seemed to be a limit to the size of family consistent with the production of long-lived offspring, but this limit is very much higher than popular ideas would lead one to believe. Certainly ten children constitute a pretty sizable family; even the most enthusiastic eugenist is not likely to ask superior mothers to have as many offspring as that. Nevertheless the child with nine brothers and sisters has (statistically speaking) just about twice as good a chance of living to old age as has the child with only a single brother or sister, in a normal, healthy population.

"But if the analysis of the figures is carried a step further, an even more striking result appears. The greatest difference between the families of various sizes is in the amount of child-mortality. It is important to know how the various sizes of family will rank, if differences in child mortality are eliminated. Comparison shows at once that the small families are still handicapped, but that the largest families have made a gain. The bigger the family, the better off are its members, if survival beyond the age of twenty be the measurement."

Thus, the writer concludes, the small families make the poorest showing under all conditions; their members are handicapped at all ages. The larger families—those around ten children—make the best showing at all ages. Children in the very largest families suffer from a high death-rate when young, but once they reach maturity they equal or excel all others in longevity. The explanation of this, we are told, is fairly obvious. Here it is:

"In any collection of records such as the Hyde genealogy furnishes most of the one- and two-child families are those in which one parent was either feeble or died prematurely. The average family contained five or six children, and when parents had only one or two it was a pretty good indication of some constitutional weakness that would make itself felt in the children's heredity.

"On the other hand, the mother who bore ten children was certainly of vigorous stock in most cases. Her children naturally inherited her vigor, and it meant longevity for them."

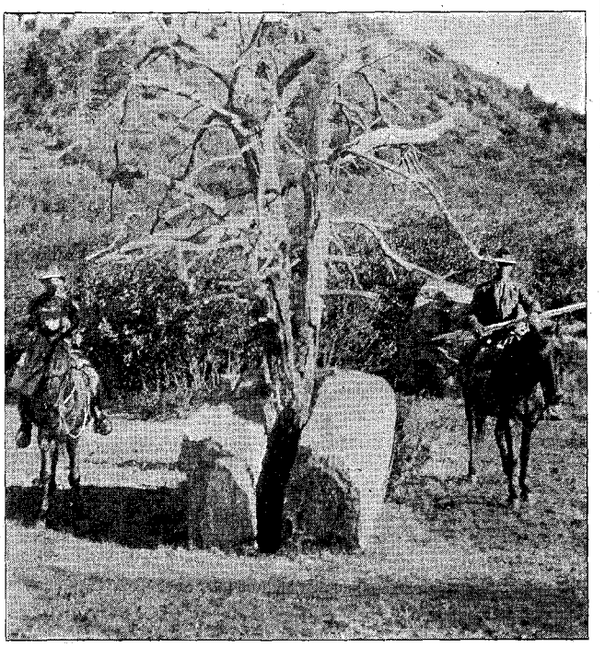
WATERPROOFING CLOTHES—In our article of July 21 on "Waterproofing Clothes and Shoes at Home," it was stated that in one method the solution of gasoline and paraffin should be lukewarm. One reader fears that some one may try to warm the gasoline on a stove, which, of course, would be a highly dangerous performance, and he relates how he has warmed the liquid in a perfectly harmless way. Writes Prof. R. E. Schuh, of Howard University:

"The following method is much safer and gives perfect results: Place the gasoline in cans or other closed vessels far from any fire for a day or more where temperature ranges between 70° and 95° F. Then pour into a pail or other open vessel. Heat the paraffin to 212° F., or above, and pour into the gasoline while stirring rather vigorously. Dip small articles into the mixture and wring and shake gently, lest an electric spark should be developed by friction. Large articles may be placed in a tub and the mixture poured over them. It is better to turn them over once or twice, so that the mixture may be evenly applied. If this is done and one pours on only enough to moisten them, one can avoid the disagreeable task of wringing.

"In this way I have waterproofed a good-sized tent with only a few minutes of labor."

WOOD FOR STEEL—Advice has been sent out by the National Chamber of Commerce to manufacturers, builders, and others to substitute wood and other materials for iron and steel when it can be done. The reason assigned for this course, according to *The Hardwood Record* (Chicago, July 10), is that steel and iron are needed in such large quantities in prosecuting the war that enough to meet the ordinary needs of other business can not be depended upon, but wood is available. The paper just named goes on to say:

"It is fortunate that we have our forests. It is a resource which will serve the country well in this crisis. The need of timber is so great in some of the countries at war that almost a clean sweep is being made of all trees. That is true particularly in England, Scotland, and parts of France. Ornamental groves, shade-trees, and private timber of all descriptions are being cut to meet the call from the front. Nothing is spared for the sake of sentiment. It is an emergency that recalls Shakespeare's question: 'Who in a sea-fight ever thought of the price of the chain that beats out the brains of a pirate?' The American forests are able to meet the call. The war can not last long enough to exhaust our timber, even after using it as a substitute for steel wherever possible. There is enough iron in the ground, but it can not be mined and manufactured



By courtesy of "The Guide to Nature," Sound Beach, Conn.

A TREE-SPLIT ROCK.

fast enough to supply both war and private business; but, fortunately, there are timber enough and reserve saw-mill capacity sufficient to take care of the needs of the country in this emergency. It has been a subject of comment, and often with a note of discouragement, that too many sawmills had been built. If they operated to capacity, there was danger of an over-supply of lumber. Perhaps the day is at hand when it will be considered fortunate that there are so many mills, and that they are able to speed up production almost without limit."

A TREE THAT SPLIT A ROCK—The great expansive power of tree-growth is shown by a photograph sent to *The Guide to Nature* (Sound Beach, Conn., July) by H. E. Zimmerman, of Mt. Morris, Ill. Writes Mr. Zimmerman:

"Accurate experiments have been made by scientific investigators to show the remarkable power of growing plants. It has been found that comparatively delicate plants have, in their growth, lifted weights totaling hundreds of pounds. Some years ago a picture was published in *Strand* magazine, showing how a plant had pushed itself up through a hard pavement constructed of asphalt, gravel, etc. The growing power of a tree, especially after it has attained considerable size, is correspondingly greater. A good illustration of this is shown in the picture accompanying this article. Contrary to what many people think, most rocks have seams or cracks of varying definiteness, or they eventually develop them through the action of rain, frost, and sunshine. Into these cracks, however minute, the rootlets of small plants penetrate, carrying with them a little humus, to decay and to be followed by other roots. Moisture follows, which freezes and cracks off small rock-particles, when larger roots find their way in, carrying more dirt. The crack, widening and deepening through the course of many years, becomes filled with drifting dirt, when perhaps a seed of some tree blows into it, and then the real process of rock-splitting begins on a larger and more rapid scale. If the rock has a well-developed seam the expansive force of the roots of a tree is likely to split it entirely asunder. This is proved in the case of the rock shown in the illustration."

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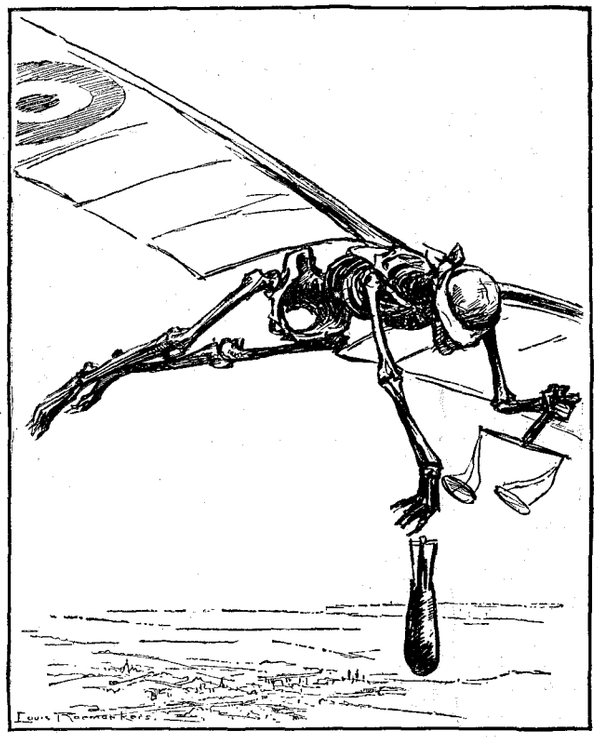
LETTERS - AND - ART

WAR-THOUGHTS OF BERNARD SHAW

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S WAR-VIEWS at the outbreak of hostilities cost him the support of many admirers who felt that he was unpatriotic and disloyal. Now we learn from a London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* that his "army of followers" is returning to him tho he has not changed his attitude in the least. He defends the



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"SCHOOL-DAYS."

Raemaekers pictures the spirit of Kultur entering English schoolhouses.

conscientious objectors and held that Casement should have been treated as a prisoner of war, and the correspondent indicates that it is hopeless to try to classify Shaw, who is not a pacifist, or a peace-by-negotiation advocate, or a fight-to-a-finish warrior. He is "just Shaw," and thoroughly acquainted with all phases of the war-situation. On the question of reprisals for the air-raids of the Germans, Shaw believes that such military operations should not be called reprisals any more than the great offensive at Arras is called a reprisal for the one at Verdun. He is quoted further as saying:

"The bombardment of towns from the air is now as much a matter of course in the war as the bombardment by siege-guns from the ground.

"We have rained bombs on any German town we could get at, notably Freiburg, Treves, Karlsruhe — all charming residential towns, with interesting historical monuments and valuable works of art, not to mention streets full of women and children. We publicly and officially claim to have dropt hundreds of bombs to every one dropt by the Germans, and we shall go on doing it until we force a decision. The people who shriek 'Murder!' and call for reprisals don't know what war means."

The heavy casualties inflicted by air-raids have an important bearing on the result of the war, according to Shaw, who says that "all wars are decided by breaking through a military barrier and getting a bayonet or bomb against the brains and stomach of the nation as represented by the civilians of its capital." Let Sir Douglas Haig have Berlin, and Hindenburg may have Ypres and Albert and Bapaume, and the rest of the Western front. On the other hand, let Hindenburg have London and Sir Douglas "may as well pack his soldiers in boxes and sell them to the toy-shops." It is the belief of Shaw, according to this correspondent, that the war will be won in the sky and not in the trenches, and he says that all London has seen yet is "an experimental rehearsal or two." But this experiment has been successful, and Shaw, humorously but seriously, cautioned the correspondent to look after his gas-mask and helmet and have them ready against necessity. The chief purpose of the soldier in the field, it is Shaw's opinion, is to protect the child-bearing woman, for,

"Kill nine-tenths of our soldiers and male civilians, and the remaining tenth can keep the population replenished. Kill nine-tenths of the women, and the nation is dead, even if every dead woman were replaced by a live man. It is worth sacrificing a battalion to save half a dozen potential mothers."

As to the people's understanding of the military situation, Shaw expresses a feeling very much like contempt, for he holds that they do not know what war is and are not told what the military situation is, and we read:

"They are deluded with lies, official and unofficial, to keep them in a manageable temper. Their ignorance and thoughtlessness make this seem necessary, and the result is that they pass from mere ignorance to illusions and false hopes, the inevitable occasional disappointment of which may produce panic at any moment."

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OUT OF HOSPITAL AFTER THE AIR-RAID.

The Kultur version of "Suffer Little Children."

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A NEW ENGLAND "ADAM BEDE"

SOCIAL DECAY in a Massachusetts village is the background of Mrs. Edith Wharton's latest novel, which is likened to "Adam Bede" by a contributor to the Boston *Transcript*. The concise and gentle title "Summer" may suggest to the casual eye that the book is for hammock reading, but it is far from being of that character, for it "revives that ticklish question of long standing, the sad and scandalous decadence of the so-called 'hill towns' and the degeneracy of their population." The characters of "Summer" are the victims of the social decay of one of these towns, and the incidents are the reactions of the natives to summer visitors from Springfield and other nearer flourishing towns with their foreign operatives. Of the novelist's method this critic observes:

"It is her persistent, yet not unsympathetic, detachment that permits her to study the situations until the perfect balance and adjustment are reached in the development of character and episode. All that happens seems inevitable—and hopeless! It is the ruthless working out of the struggle for existence and survival of the fittest. It is the play of the primitive passions amid the operation of the social law that to those who have every social advantage more shall be given, while from those who have none, and never have had any, shall be taken even that which they have. The events, tho comprest within two months, or three at the most, for the main part, and confined within a single county, are of the most powerful and violent kind—rank, shocking, and fierce—that is to say, in physical character and implications—compared with anything in the stories of Mr. Howells or Henry James. Maupassant was not more cruel. The wonder of the art with which they have been assembled is that they seem necessary, inevitable, almost commonplace, so naturally and inextricably are all knit up together. Analysis, moral preachment, literary ornament—all are likewise so worked into the fabric and made part of it that the reader is unconscious of anything of this kind from beginning to end—the story is all."

SHE PICTURES NEW ENGLAND DECAY

Pitiless in the perfect freedom of her art, Mrs. Wharton shows us how full "Summer" always is of flies "crossing in the sunshine."

As an example of Mrs. Wharton's gift for picturization this critic offers us the scene when the young architect from the city visits a maiden lady who is the one rich resident of the village and the sole patroness of the public library. The librarian is "a waif brought from the mountain in her infancy." The architect suggests a rose window for the rear wall of the building to give it ventilation and relieve it of the damp and stuffiness of a vault. One afternoon the little librarian escapes from this vault, runs up the hillside and lies on the ridge above a sunlit hollow, and, to quote the novelist—

"her face prest to the earth and the warm currents of the grass running through her. Directly in her line of vision a blackberry branch laid its frail white flowers and blue-green leaves against the sky. Just beyond, a tuft of sweet fern uncurled between the beaded shoots of the grass, and a small yellow butterfly vibrated over them like a fleck of sunshine. This was all she saw, but she felt above her and about her the strong growth of the beeches clothing the ridge, the rounding of pale green cones on countless spruce branches, the push of myriads of sweet fern fronds in the cracks of the stony slope below the wood, and the growing shoots of meadow sweet and yellow flags in the pasture beyond. All this bubbling of sap and slipping of sheaths and bursting of calyxes was carried to her on mingled currents of fragrance. Every leaf and bud and blade seemed to contribute its exhalation to the pervading sweetness in which the pungency of pine sap prevailed over the spice of thyme and the subtle perfume of fern, and all were merged in a moist earth-smell that was like the breath of some huge, sun-warmed animal."

In theme "Summer" is likened to "Faust," "The Scarlet Letter," and "Adam Bede," for it is the "old, old story" of all lands and times, but Mrs. Wharton has projected it into western Massachusetts and brought it down to to-day, and *The Transcript* contributor adds:

"We do not have to allow for 'other times, other morals'—for, say, the romantic setting of Goethe's *Gretchen*—and pity the privations of the peasant class in Europe; we do not have occasion to thank Heaven, with Hawthorne, that we do not live any nearer to the grim old Puritan epoch of New England; we can not escape in such convenient refuges, we have to face the music here and now: there are holes and corners of our own rich old State where neglected humanity—especially neglected are the very old and the very young—are worse sheltered, fed, and cared for than cattle, with the inevitable consequences of the depraved environment. But Mrs. Wharton does not descend to moralizing; she simply reproduces this environment as in so many movie films; and as she must be pitiless in her perfect freedom, she shows us how full 'Summer' always is of flies 'crossing in the sunshine,' as Wordsworth said of 'Wilhelm Meister.' . . . It is the pessimism into which the world-war plunged that gayest of astronomers, Camille Flammarion: 'It is not a planet much worth fighting for, anyway, where man can only live by devouring its fauna and flora,' he said, in a Sunday lecture at the Sorbonne, just after the battle of the Marne had barely saved Paris."

WAR'S EFFECT ON READING—A grim witticism of the early days of the war was that it is a great instructor in geography. Now we learn from competent authorities that the war has greatly improved the taste of the reading public, and the New York *Times* quotes Mr. E. Dekke, of the New York Public Library, as saying:

"It is the future that seems to be bothering a great many of the people who come here from day to day and spend hours with their heads buried in books. Consequently they are not satisfied with history alone. They go to the economist and the philosopher for information and enlightenment. They feel that facts alone, as recorded by the historian, do not explain the problems which confront us. They are grasping out not only for the concrete but also for the abstract facts of life, in a determination to see things for themselves, and see them straight. . . . . .

"Reading of German authors in general has had a big decline. The classics, such as Goethe, Schiller, and Lessing, are still in demand, but modern German writers make little or no appeal to the average reader."

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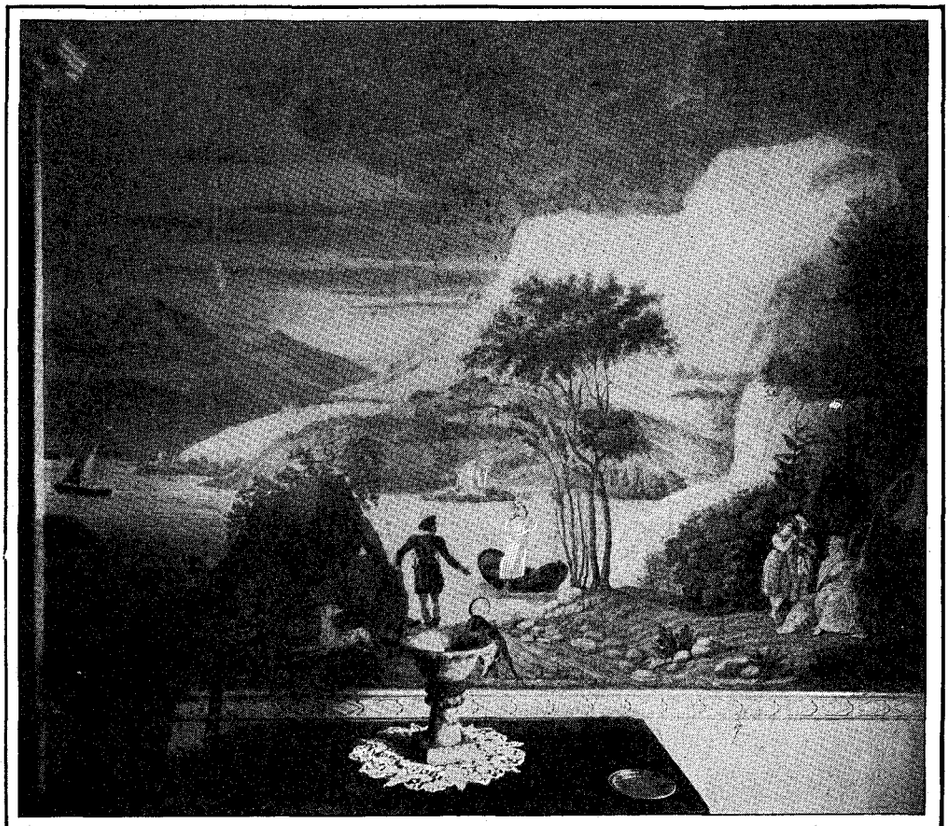
THE CHARM OF OLD WALL-PAPERS

THE "ALMOST FEMININE PARTIALITY for old china" confest by Charles Lamb comes to mind as one contemplates old pictorial wall-papers. But china and wall-paper are quite different objects of affection, and as long ago as 1880 Clarence Cook, who is styled by Helen Dean Bogan in *The New Country Life* (Garden City, N. Y., July), as an architectural authority of that day, is reported to have said: "One can hardly estimate the courage it would take to own that one liked an old-fashioned wall-paper." Yet now, as the writer points out, our interest in pictorial wall-papers is real and our admiration of them enthusiastic. They are as revolutionary in idea compared to wall-papers of to-day as cubist drawings, and while the art of them may be rated very low by some critics, their conception and manufacture have a value that keeps them alive. Indeed, as Mrs. Bogan informs us, most of us have not the means to buy modern reproductions of these papers or can not afford houses suitable for their installation, yet we may admire them, and she would have the interest in them nourished, so that the blocks of certain rare specimens may be carefully preserved. Incidentally she points out that the war has rendered problematic the procuring of reproductions of some papers. She tells of a factory in Alsace which has been turned into a war-hospital, and even the owner of the building does not know whether the blocks for certain designs have been destroyed or not.



"THE LADY OF THE LAKE" WALL-PAPER IS NO LONGER OBTAINABLE.

One series of pictures specially mentioned is "Scenic America," which deals with a Frenchman's impressions of this country, and is said to be "wonderfully charming and effective." Colonial houses furnish precisely the background these papers demand, we are told, and there are several sets of "Scenic America" on different walls here. We all exclaim over the quaintness of the old papers, for their verve and piquancy are unimpeachable, wherefore the writer adds:

"Most of us, standing with a twenty-cent roll of modern paper in our hands, with which our good taste can make our rooms attractive, are enough interested in history to be glad to know something about the process which has made this possible, a process whose most interesting phase, by far, is the use of the pictorial wall-papers under discussion. We love to browse about in old records, and remind ourselves how, in 1145, when the capital of Fez was in danger of invasion, its patriots covered part of the interior walls of their mosque with paper, coated with plaster, to preserve the fine carvings. From this obscure beginning we trace the use of decorated paper-hangings for the walls of rooms to China, that source of so much that we consider indispensable in modern life. From China, in the middle of the sixteenth century, the cult takes a long stride—to Holland. In 1630 Le François, of Rouen, got up a clever imitation of silk tapestries in what he termed 'flock' paper. This was simply the spreading of pulverized wool of various colors over the surface of paper which had been covered with a sticky substance. From the middle of the eighteenth century the making of colored paper was begun in earnest. Factories were established, toward the end of the century the more convenient roll form took the place of the clumsy squares and blocks, and the new industry gathered momentum as it grew.

"A paint made of water and clay, whitewash, or hand-painting had been the early wall-covering in America. In 1735 wall-paper was imported. These early wall-papers exhibit the widest range of subject and the liveliest imagination in their treatment. We have the adventures of Don Quixote, of Telemachus, of Ulysses, of Captain Cook, of Biblical heroes. There is a marked penchant for forest and tropical scenes, to which such subjects as the cultivation of tea, fox-chases, and jungle scenes lend themselves. The Bay of Naples, with Vesuvius smoking like an iron foundry, is a prime favorite. In one paper this is enlivened by three old-fashioned ladies, who are placidly drinking tea at its base, sublimely superior to the lava which is in momentary danger of seasoning their potion."

In cases where the original wood blocks of old wall-papers have been destroyed, the cost of modern reproduction would be absolutely prohibitive. Yet the problem narrows itself, for the subject-matter of many of these designs is for most modern tastes "self-eliminating." We read then:

"In the tropical scenes the vegetation exhibits sometimes too violent an exuberance. It shouts aloud its superiority to the bay-tree of fame, and some of the largest trees in their excess of growth seem somehow, like the Arab and the camel, to be crowding the rightful occupant out of the room. Then some of it evinces an exceeding tendency toward the melodramatic. Vesuvius erupts with undue energy, the Boston massacre is hardly a hilarious theme for constant association, while the cannibal's feast, out of Captain Cook's adventures, is distinctly not the proper daily stimulus for one who has an inveterate distaste for breakfast eggs. Some of the repeated patterns would be even worse. In the cathedral porch and shrine design, for example, the notion that all those stairs must be climbed might easily lead to a nervous breakdown.

"Then the choice of much of the old paper which would be in every way desirable is eliminated because the paper can no longer be obtained. This is the case with 'The Lady of the Lake' pattern photographed here, which was put out by a firm that has been discontinued for years. It is a great pity, for the paper is delightful, and one can not help hoping that the blocks will some day be unearthed."

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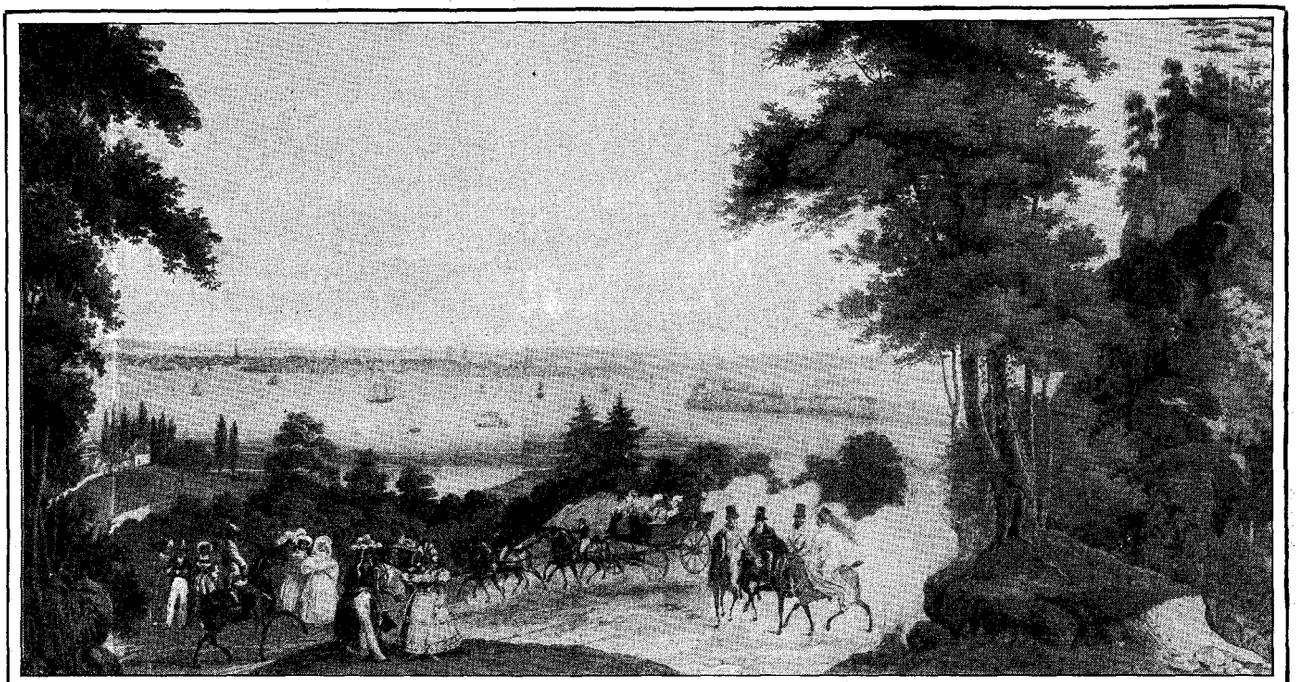

A FRENCHMAN'S WALL-PAPER IMPRESSION OF "SCENIC AMERICA."

TRAILING BOOK SPENDTHRIFTS

THE REFINED DISSIPATION of buying rare books is never preached against or criticized in the press. Record is made of books that sell for thousands, and because the purchaser is known to be able to afford thus to spend his money the world makes no complaint against him. What is more, it does not even stop to wonder why he pays five hundred or a thousand dollars for a book that is being sold in another edition for a dollar or two. And if this discrepancy in values is difficult to understand, so also is the strange market ruling that rates very low some books which one would expect to be highly prized. We read in the New York *Evening Post* that at a great book sale in Paris recently the "very rare" report of "J. Joffre, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers," on the operations of the Joffre column before and after the occupation of Timbuktu sold for two francs, and that an original edition, also "very rare," of a book by Raymond Poincaré sold for three francs. Satirists have said that the rare-book purchaser himself in many cases can not account for his mania. Does he buy them as an expression of his sheer love of literature, because he treasures bindings and illustrations, because he is doing something his neighbor can not do, or does he buy them for speculative purposes? These questions are considered by Paul Reboux in *Wissen und Leben* (Zurich, April), where he relates that—

"There are strange sorts of bibliophiles. Some, like the Comte d'Estrées, do nothing but accumulate works of literature. Saint-Simon tells us that this gentleman possest 52,000 volumes, which throughout his life were stored in bales in a place loaned to him by his sister at the Hôtel Louvois. Other collectors are maniacs, like the celebrated A. M. B. Boulard, who had a passion for folios. Any folio looked good to him. He brought them home by armfuls. He bought car-loads of them. He owned more than 600,000. And he never read a single one.

"And we must not forget the unconscious collectors. The *Bulletin des Bibliophiles* for March, 1835, relates that the Pères Récollets of Antwerp 'expurgated' their library in 1735. They cast forth 1,500 books, which were abandoned to the tender mercies of the gardener. The latter sold them to a citizen, M. Vandenberg, for a ducat per quintal (220 pounds). This gentleman disposed of them a fortnight later to an English merchant for 14,000 francs ($2,800).

"But not all collectors are so fantastic. Some know how to savor the charm of a beautiful book, of a first edition, contemporaneous with the author, revised by him, or of a numbered edition wherein each number conserves a special individuality among the total edition. For the connoisseur such experiences are rare delights. But their souls are not exempt from critical trials. For example, how shall one distinguish a first edition of Hugo or of Lamartine when the octavo edition and the octodecimo edition were published almost simultaneously?"

The most learned and cautious bibliophile is subject, also, to surprizes, agreeable or otherwise, springing from unexpected fluctuations of value of choice editions. Thus the first edition of "Aphrodite," by Pierre Louys, was held at 30 francs ($6) immediately after the publication in the Paris *Journal* of an article by François Coppée, which made the fortune of this extremely salacious novel. But a year after it was worth only 15 or 20 francs ($3 or $4), the reason for the decrease being that the libraries of the watering-places and seaside resorts had returned their unsold copies. Specimens of the first edition were plentiful, and for the moment the supply exceeded the demand. Afterward the money value of the work steadily increased, and examples printed on large paper are at present quoted at 500 to 600 francs ($100 to $120). Then, too,

"Another thing tends to upset calculation. It may happen that specimens on large paper after entering into circulation acquire a progressive value, while the publisher meantime still possesses a reserve, without knowing it, of similar volumes. Such was the case of 'La Samaritaine,' by Edmond Rostand, on Holland paper, valued at 100 to 125 francs ($20 to $25), when it was discovered on the shelves of the Librairie Fasquelle with a price-mark of 10 francs ($2).

"An increase in price of books of which there is a limited edition is a quasicertitude. Give decent publication to a good text. Limit the edition to a hundred copies. Fix the price at a minimum of 20 francs ($4). You may rest assured that every copy will be sold; a trifle of experiment or of method will suffice to discover the laws of saturation in the world of bibliophiles. If the *édition de luxe* of a book is always profitable, the purchase of such a volume may always be regarded as entailing no risk. The rise in price depends upon the length of time required to exhaust the edition. Immediately thereafter the value of the work will increase. And this increase will progress more or less rapidly, but almost without checks. This is why bibliophiles, fantastic as they may appear, are not mere dreamers. Voluntarily or not, they are doing business, and sometimes it is very good business. But it is no love of speculation which inspires them. The benefits they derive may be regarded as a sort of recompense accorded by intrinsic justice to their devotion to the cult of beauty."

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LUTHERAN PROTESTS OF LOYALTY

INDIGNANT DENIALS OF DISLOYALTY are made in Lutheran journals in defense of leaders of the Lutheran Church and certain professors in the Nebraska State University who are charged by the State Council of Defense with "treasonable utterances" and "disloyal activities." This charge, says the Defense Council, was issued only after "the most solemn and serious investigation" and is based on reports from every section of the State and upon hundreds of letters from patriotic men, many of whom say they have lost thousands of dollars because they would not "tamely submit to pro-German influences." Specifically it is charged that bankers who invested in the Liberty Loan bonds have been threatened with withdrawal of deposits; that the sale of war-bonds has been actively opposed; that the Red-Cross relief-work has met with alarming antagonism; that the Lutheran Church has failed to take a single step toward organizing for war-relief work, and "its conspicuous representatives" have shown marked partiality for the German cause; that certain professors at Nebraska University have been guilty of disloyal utterances, and that there are communities where the sympathies of the people are with Germany. In explanation of its action we read in the statement of the Council of Defense the following:

"Perhaps never in history has it been deemed necessary by a public body to single out by name a great Church or organization and appeal to the patriotism of its members to offset and check the dangerous tendencies of many of the conspicuous representatives of that organization. Because of the reliable reports that may be said to come from every section of Nebraska —and come by the hundreds—it is necessary that the Council make such an appeal with respect to the organization known as the Lutheran Church. Depending upon the American patriotism of the men and women who comprise the Lutheran Church membership, the Council makes this appeal to them to put a check upon the un-American activities of some of their conspicuous and influential representatives."

One result of the Council's utterance was a meeting of Lutheran clergymen of Nebraska, at Omaha, to reply to the "aspersions cast upon the loyalty of the Lutheran Church." Various bodies at the meeting represented 100,000 communicant Lutherans of Nebraska, according to the chairman, Rev. Luther M. Kuhns, who is editor of *The Luther League Review*. A resolution was adopted and ordered sent to the State Council of Defense, which reads in part:

"The doctrinal basis of the Lutheran Church as exprest in its great symbol known as the Augsburg Confession, to which the ministry of the Church is obligated, in express terms commands loyalty to the Government, and

"The small catechism in which the laity is instructed in preparation for confirmation or membership in the Church in its Table of Duties enjoins obedience unto the higher powers, saying: 'Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, whether it be to the king, as supreme, or unto governors, as unto them that are sent by him.' (1 Peter 2:13, 14.)

"The Lutheran Church stands not only in Nebraska, but before the world, committed by its fundamental teachings, without equivocation or mental reservation, to unquestioned loyalty to the Government, and in this respect requires no defense from us.

"It is singular that the Nebraska State Council of Defense, because of cases of indiscreet conduct or speech upon the part of individuals, has particularized our Church for the mark of odium when undoubtedly among all creeds there have been those likewise guilty, and yet these creeds have been passed unnoticed. To this evident injustice on the part of the Nebraska State Council of Defense we take exception and enter our most solemn protest.

"Further, that the public may be reassured of the loyalty to the Government of the Lutheran Church in Nebraska, in harmony with the declaration of all our general bodies already made public, we, representatives of the Lutheran bodies in the State of Nebraska, declare our honor and the loyalty of both our ministry and laity as a whole in unswerving devotion to our common country, the protection of whose flag we enjoy and with whose destiny we have cast our lives and our all, and in defense of whose welfare and to secure whose triumph our people are responding."

We are informed by the Rev. J. A. Singmaster, president of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, that at the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Chicago, on June 20, he said in his opening sermon to his fellow Lutherans: "We must be loyal to the flag and must uphold the principles of national honor and of democracy. In defense of these we must pledge our fortunes and our lives, but without hatred for the foes of our land." At this synod a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that the synod "hereby pledges its unswerving loyalty to our Government and country in the great war in which we are now engaged for the purpose of defending our national honor and reestablishing international law and order in the world." In the view of Dr. Singmaster, who is also the editor of *The Lutheran Quarterly:*

"It is unfair to brand the Lutheran Church as disloyal simply because here and there one may be unpatriotic. Our colleges and theological seminaries are represented at this very moment by hundreds of splendid young men in the training-camps. For those who are disloyal in this crisis of civilization and free government I have only pity or contempt, and think they ought to be restrained and represt by law."

The resolution adopted by the General Synod is cited by *The Lutheran Church Work and Observer* (Lancaster, Pa.), as evidence of Lutheran loyalty because it is the official action of the Church, and "a church should be judged only by its official actions." This journal thinks it is important that special publicity and emphasis be given to the official expression of the various Lutheran bodies in this country on the relation of their Church to the Government. *The Lutheran Companion* (Rock Island, Ill.) reviews the charges against the Nebraska Lutherans, and remarks:

"In regard to this matter we can only say that if this arraignment of Nebraska Lutherans is true it certainly is not too severe. We have always contended that Lutherans make good, loyal citizens. Every Lutheran has had inculcated into him that obedience to the civil government is required by the Word of God, and every American citizen who is a Lutheran should be enlightened enough to know what constitutes treason. We have no doubt that a large proportion of Lutherans in this country, especially those of foreign birth, sympathized with Germany up to the time our country became involved in the war on the side of the Allies. But with those who were born in America the case is different. We do not hesitate to say that the majority of these have been in thorough and sincere sympathy with our Government both before and after we became involved as a nation."

The accusation of the Nebraska State Council, *The Lutheran Companion* adds, does not differentiate between German Lutherans and Lutherans of other nationalities, but classes them all under one head. This is hardly fair, in the view of the editor of this journal, who adds: "We sincerely hope that the Swedish Lutherans of Nebraska have shown and will show no inclination to do anything by word or action which might class them as

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Illustration by courtesy of "The Christian Herald," New York.

"MOONLIGHT SCHOOLS" IN THIRTY-ONE STATES WAR ON ILLITERACY.

disloyal American citizens in this or any other crisis in which our nation may become involved." The editor of the *Lutheraneren* (Minneapolis) says that he has not found that the Nebraska State Defense Council made any charges against the Lutheran Church in this country as a whole, but "against a certain Lutheran organization in the State of Nebraska, and I have no knowledge whatever as to the justice of these charges." The Church organization with which this editor is identified is the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, with a membership of 500,000, and we are informed that this body at its convention in St. Paul in June passed a resolution of loyalty to the Government. *The Lutheran Church Herald*, official organ of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, also mentions this resolution and observes:

"It is not necessary for the Lutheran Church of America to argue and prove that it is loyal to the United States Government. Let the Council of Defense produce evidence that a single synod has ever made any declaration or passed any resolution which in any way showed any disloyalty to the United States. But even if this could be done it would not be sufficient ground for circulating defamatory reports about the whole Church. The Lutheran Church in the United States numbers 3,774,774 baptized members directly affiliated with some synod and is the third largest Protestant Church in the country. It preaches the Gospel in seventeen different languages and has members from all the warring nations in Europe. Their sympathies may be divided, they may entertain various ideas as to the wisdom of the United States in entering this war, because they are trying to do their own thinking and know that in a free country it is not necessary to surrender private judgment. But since the United States through its chosen representatives declared for war, there has been no wavering or hesitation as to what is the duty of good citizenship."

On July 24 official protest against the charges of the Nebraska State Council of Defense was made by a committee representing the synods of the different bodies of the Lutheran Church, in reply to which the Council of Defense made public the next day the following explanation of its position:

"The State Council disavows any purpose to reflect upon the Lutheran Church itself and reiterates its original statement that it depends upon the American patriotism of the men and women who comprise the Lutheran Church membership and the loyal pastors. The Council repeats that its charges are not addrest against the entire Lutheran Church body, but only against those who 'have publicly and privately discouraged the American cause and have shown marked partiality for the cause of America's enemy.'"

"MOONLIGHT-SCHOOL" EFFICIENCY

FROM THE HANDICAP AND BURDEN of illiteracy has sprung the "moonlight school," that refuge for those past the days of schooling who burn with the desire to read and write. Thus it is defined as a simple but far-reaching institution by its founder, Cora Wilson Stewart, who offers in commendation of it no less an authority than the United States Bureau of Education. In *The Christian Herald* (New York), Mrs. Stewart reminds us that the Civil War disrupted the public-school system of the South so that in large sections there were no schools for years. Europe poured many of her illiterates into the stream of foreign immigration, and the negroes were for a period denied educational advantages. Moreover, lack of child-labor laws and of compulsory school-attendance laws contributed to the making of illiterates. Even in some districts where children attended school, we are told, they learned to read and spell and "cipher" without ever being taught to write. In 1910 there were five and a half million illiterates in this country, which, as our informant states, would, if segregated, make a nation larger than Switzerland or as large as Denmark and Norway combined. It would be a nation without Bibles, without song-books, without magazines or newspapers, without banks, without railways, without pens, pencils, or writing-paper, and one supplied with only the coarsest commodities of trade. It was because of the appeal of the illiterates themselves that the "moonlight school" was established. In 1911 the experiment was tried first in all of the schools of Rowan, one of the mountain counties of Kentucky, and we read:

"Their appeal was answered by opening at night the doors of the schools all over the county, where volunteer teachers not only greeted them with welcoming smiles, but went out after them and brought them in. A few were expected, but twelve hundred came. Not all of these were illiterates. Some were semi-illiterates and some were half-educated folk, desiring better things. They learned amazingly—first to write their names, of course. This was easy of accomplishment. It was usually learned the first evening. Then to write their own letters and to read the Bible and the newspaper seemed their chief aspirations.

"They achieved these so quickly that it seemed almost miraculous. When a woman in Rowan County wrote me her first letter, after but two weeks' instruction and practise, I thought it remarkable; but so many have written since then, after but six or seven evenings in school, that her achievement

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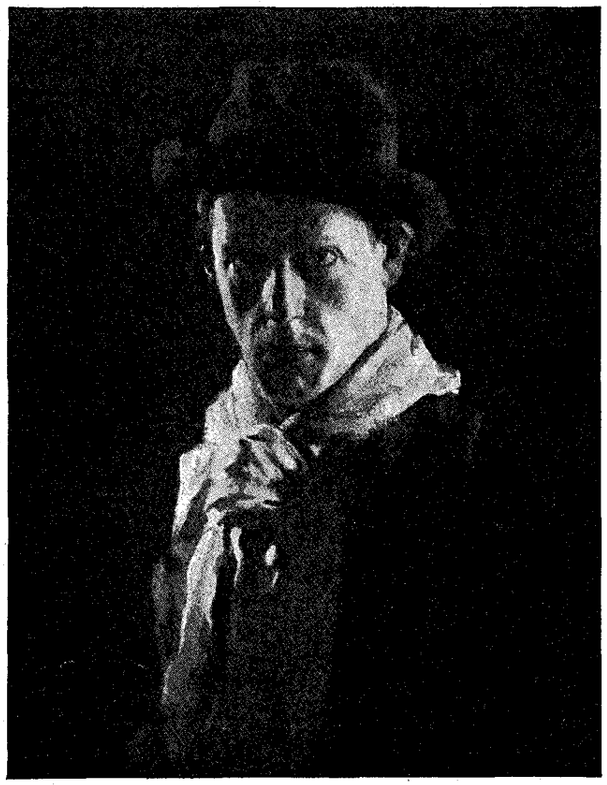
now seems insignificant. They did not merely read, they devoured books. In three sessions, with active campaigning and lessons given at home to such as would not or could not come, eleven hundred illiterates were taught to read and write. The remaining few in the county, twenty-three in number, were cataloged. When the sick, the blind, the imbeciles, and epileptics were deducted, only six who had the capacity for learning were left; four, who had stubbornly refused to learn, and two, who had moved in as the session closed. But, even this pioneer



"THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR."
A Royal Academy painting by David Jagger.

record, once so proudly told, seems inconsequential now; for another mountain county has surpassed it by teaching fourteen hundred in two sessions, and in the lowlands one teacher, single-handed, redeemed in one session seventy-five!"

In 1914 the Kentucky legislature founded an illiteracy commission to extend the "moonlight schools" to every section of the State, and the slogan of the commission was, "No illiteracy in Kentucky in 1920." Quick to catch the vision, followed Alabama, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Mississippi, New Mexico, Iowa, Maryland, California, and twenty-two other States, determined that all semblance of illiteracy should be banished. We read then:

"Illiteracy in this country is more a rural than an urban problem, the proportion in rural sections being double that of the urban. How long it will be until the 'moonlight school,' with its force of volunteer teachers, can reach and teach the millions, and the city night-schools, when provision is made for this class, can redeem the urban illiterates, none can forecast. It seems, at first thought, a stupendous task; but it is the easiest, as well as the most urgent, of the problems that this nation has to solve. Thousands of volunteers are recruiting the army of 'moonlight-school' teachers, and more and more schools are opening at night each year. The census of 1920 will reveal an appreciable reduction in illiteracy in these States where 'moonlight schools' are operating; and the census of 1930, at least, should find that the army of illiterates in the United States had melted away. When it finds this, it will also find a new and powerful force promoting schools, building roads, increasing Sunday-school and church attendance, building up trade, and swelling the avenues of religious, civic, and commercial enterprise."

CONSCIENCE AND CONSCRIPTION

THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR is "a phenomenon of a transitional stage" that presents to us a new social problem which is already known in England. There is no such thing as a conscientious objector in a nation which has long had universal compulsory military service, and of course there is no possibility of such an offense under a system of voluntary or mercenary armies, says a writer in *The Survey* (New York), who points out that the conscientious objector appears only when a nation changes from a voluntary to a compulsory system, from an army of paid enlisted soldiers to an army recruited by conscription or selective draft. From one aspect the problem of these conscientious objectors is merely that of any lawbreaker, but, we are told, there is no more serious social question than to discover just penalties for lawbreakers and educational methods for saving potential offenders before the irrevocable act has been committed. Selective draft "does not require all to fight, but it does accept the principle of universal military obligation." Having accepted this principle, the nation can not allow the exercise of private judgment as to obedience to the national will. We read then:

"The nation may, however, allow alternative service with great liberality, recognizing that many occupations are of national importance comparable to that of military service itself. Quakers and Seventh-day Adventists may claim exemption under a special clause, but exemption boards are authorized to grant exemption on many grounds, not to classes, but to individuals, and they may appropriately recognize a preference for certain forms of service based upon conscientious scruples, as well as one based upon previous occupation or special skill.

"The loyal citizen who responds with alacrity to the call of the nation is not necessarily the one who first and most eagerly seizes the opportunity to enlist in the Army. He is rather the one who, with alacrity and hearty good-will, accepts the decision of the nation as exprest by the constituted authorities as to where and how he shall serve the nation."

The *Survey* contributor goes on to say that it is sound national policy not to create unnecessary dissatisfaction or to make any number of people feel they have just grievances. Of course the real slacker, the real traitor, or the seditious conspirator must be dealt with as other criminals. The problem is to avoid increasing their apparent number artificially by arbitrary and unnecessary severity in applying laws and regulations to "those who are really patriotic, law-abiding, and loyal citizens, but who, whether they derive their sentiments from the teachings of Quakers, or from the teachings of Socialists, or from their own inner consciousness, are averse to engaging in military operations." To such conscientious objectors there is no reason to impute superior morality. Doubtless there will be saints and sinners among them, and the thing to do is to protect them in their rights, and afford them opportunity for such national service as they can render. It is noted further that:

"The non-conformist has his honorable place in social progress. As a critic of existing institutions, as a prophet of better things, as a bold experimenter, as a dreamer of dreams, a seer of visions, as an inventor and builder, even as an iconoclastic destroyer, the non-conformist may be one to whom society is in debt beyond calculation. But extreme variations from type are not only biologically, but also, from the point of view of economic and social advantage, subject to limitations. Society can not tolerate the superman who is an exploiter, and society has always to try to redeem or to eliminate the parasitic dependent and the criminal. The conscientious objector belongs, for the most part, among no such extremes. Mild measures conceived in reasonableness and good-will should prevent his becoming a serious annoyance. Like other citizens, he owes allegiance to the nation, and it is incumbent on the nation to make that allegiance attractive, whatever sacrifice it may involve; or, in the case of the few who fail utterly in their allegiance, to limit their power for harm by depriving them of every genuine claim of unjust treatment."

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CURRENT - POETRY

TO the July issue of *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse*, Mr. Vachel Lindsay contributes a group of poems done in his characteristic manner—musical, romantic. They are poems for reading aloud, as are most of Mr. Lindsay's, but much of their charm is evident when they are seen merely on the printed page. We quote two of them, a strikingly rhythmed chant of primeval America and an interesting, but perhaps not altogether convincing, celebration of Niagara Falls.

OUR MOTHER POCAHONTAS

By Vachel Lindsay

Pocahontas's body, lovely as a poplar, sweet as a red haw in November or a papaw in May—did she wonder? does she remember—in the dust—in the cool tombs?—Carl Sandburg.

I

Powhatan was conqueror,
Powhatan was emperor.
He was akin to wolf and bee,
Brother of the hickory-tree;
Son of the red lightning-stroke
And the lightning-shivered oak.
His panther-grace bloomed in the maid
Who laughed among the winds, and played
In excellence of savage pride,
Wooing the forest, open-eyed,
In the springtime,
In Virginia,
Our mother, Pocahontas.
Her skin was rosy copper-red,
And high she held her beauteous head.
Her step was like a rustling leaf,
Her heart a nest untouched of grief.
She dreamed of sons like Powhatan,
And through her blood the lightning ran.
Love-cries with the birds she sung,
And bird-like in the ivy swung.
The Forest, arching low and wide,
Gloried in its Indian bride.
Rolfe, that dim adventurer,
Had not come a courtier.
John Rolfe is not our ancestor—
We rise from out the soul of her
Held in native wonderland
While the sun's rays kissed her hand,
In the springtime,
In Virginia,
Our mother, Pocahontas.

II

She heard the forest talking,
Across the sea came walking,
And traced the paths of Daniel Boone,
Then westward chased the painted moon.
She passed with wild young feet
On to Kansas wheat,
On to the miners' west,
The echoing cañon's guest;
Then the Pacific sand,
Walking,
Thrilling,
The midnight land . . .
On Adams Street and Jefferson—
Flames coming up from the ground!
On Jackson Street and Washington—
Flames coming up from the ground!
And why, until the dawning sun
Are flames coming up from the ground?
Because, through drowsy Springfield sped
This red-skin queen, with feathered head,
With winds and stars that pay her court,
And leaping beasts that make her sport;
Because gray Europe's rags august
She tramples in the dust;
Because we are her field of corn;
Because our fires are all reborn
From her bosom's deathless embers,
Flaming as she remembers
The springtime
And Virginia,
Our mother, Pocahontas.

III

We here renounce our Saxon blood.
To-morrow's hopes, an April flood,
Come roaring in. The newest race
Is born of her resilient grace.
We here renounce our Teuton pride,
Our Norse and Slavic boasts have died,
Italian dreams are swept away,
And Celtic feuds are lost to-day. . . .

She sings of lilacs, maples, wheat;
Her own soil sings beneath her feet,
Of springtime
And Virginia,
Our mother, Pocahontas.

NIAGARA

By William Vachel Lindsay

Within the town of Buffalo
Are prosy men with leaden eyes.
Like ants they worry to and fro.
(Important men in Buffalo!)
But only twenty miles away
A deathless glory is at play—
Niagara, Niagara.

The women buy their lace and cry,
"Oh, such a delicate design!"
And over ostrich-feathers sigh,
By counters there in Buffalo.
The children haunt the trinket-shops;
They buy false-faces, bells, and tops—
Forgetting great Niagara.

Within the town of Buffalo
Are stores with garnets, sapphires, pearls,
Rubies, emeralds aglow,
Opal chains in Buffalo—
Cherished symbols of success.
They value not your rainbow dress,
Niagara, Niagara.

The shaggy meaning of her name—
This Buffalo, this recreant town—
Sharps and lawyers prune and tame.
Few pioneers in Buffalo,
Except young lovers flushed and fleet;
And winds hallooing down the street,
"Niagara, Niagara."

The journalists are sick of ink,
Boy-prodigals burnt out with wine
By night where white and red lights blink—
The eyes of Death, in Buffalo.
And only twenty miles away
Are starlight rocks and healing spray—
Niagara, Niagara. . . .

. . . Above the town a tiny bird,
A shining speck at sleepy dawn,
Forgets the ant-hill so absurd—
This self-important Buffalo.
Descending twenty miles away
He bathes his wings at break of day—
Niagara! Niagara!

What marching men of Buffalo
Flood the streets in rash crusades?
Fools-to-free-the-world, they go,
Primeval hearts from Buffalo.
Red cataracts of France to-day
Awake, three thousand miles away,
An echo of Niagara,
The cataract Niagara!

From Mahlon Leonard Fisher's "Sonnets: A First Series" we quote these poems, admirable alike in idea and in form. Many critics object to a final couplet in a sonnet otherwise Petrarchian in form. But these final couplets seem inevitable.

CONTINUITY

By Mahlon Leonard Fisher

After eternal things, Eternity!
  After enduring days, unending ones,
  With only spells of rest between the suns
Which dim, at last, and fail us utterly!
What matter so the cycle rounded be,
  So seconds blend with centuries, and all
  Our visionings become perpetual,
Palaced between the zenith and the sea!
And if our lives, outlasting, can resolve
  Into this good or that surpassing ill,
  Wherefore may not Eternity distil
A kind of wine alchemic and evolve
  A Something which Perfection shall excel—
  Or on a ruined Heaven erect a Hell!

THE ANCIENT SACRIFICE

By Mahlon Leonard Fisher

Ye dead and gone great armies of the world,
  Sweet gleam the fields where ye were used to pass,
  With Death for leader, legioned like the grass,
Day after day by dews of morning pearled.
Ye dead and gone great armies, ye were hurled
  'Gainst other armies, great and dead and gone,
  In awful dark: ye died before the dawn,
Ne'er knowing how your flags in peace are furled!
Ye are the tall fair forests that were felled
  To build a pyre for strife that it might cease;
  Ye are the white lambs slaughtered to make peace;
Ye are the sweet ships sunk that storm be quelled;
  And ye are lilies plucked and set like stars
  About the blood-stained shrine of bygone wars!

It is time we had a book of poems by Sarah Cleghorn. This poet's magazine contributions are steadily increasing in power and charm. This intimate little study we take from *Munsey's Magazine*.

AN OLD PORTRAIT OF TWO CHILDREN

By Sarah N. Cleghorn

There is a portrait pearled with age, encircled by
  a carven band
  Of gold acanthus richly wrought, that hangs
  upon a western wall;
A little boy and elder girl upon a poplar terrace
  stand
  Before a portal, dimly seen, of fluted columns
  twined and tall.

The lady sister lifts her head from out a lucent
  India lawn,
  Low-cut above the slender, small, unheaving
  breast of virgin youth;
And sweetly placid are her eyes, like cool, blue
  lilies in the dawn,
  And placid is the limpid smile that bows her
  sweet and tender mouth.

But oh, my little father, limned unto the very
  breath of life!
  From lily-linen pantaloons and purple-velvet
  coat you rise,
With black, Hibernian locks that toss and crowd
  above the visioned strife,
  The shadowy-burning, darkly bright young
  Revolution in your eyes!

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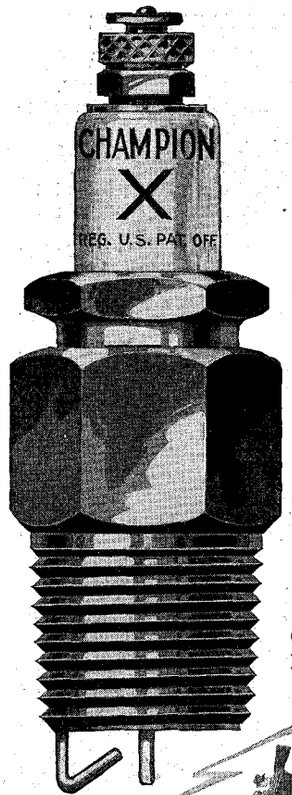

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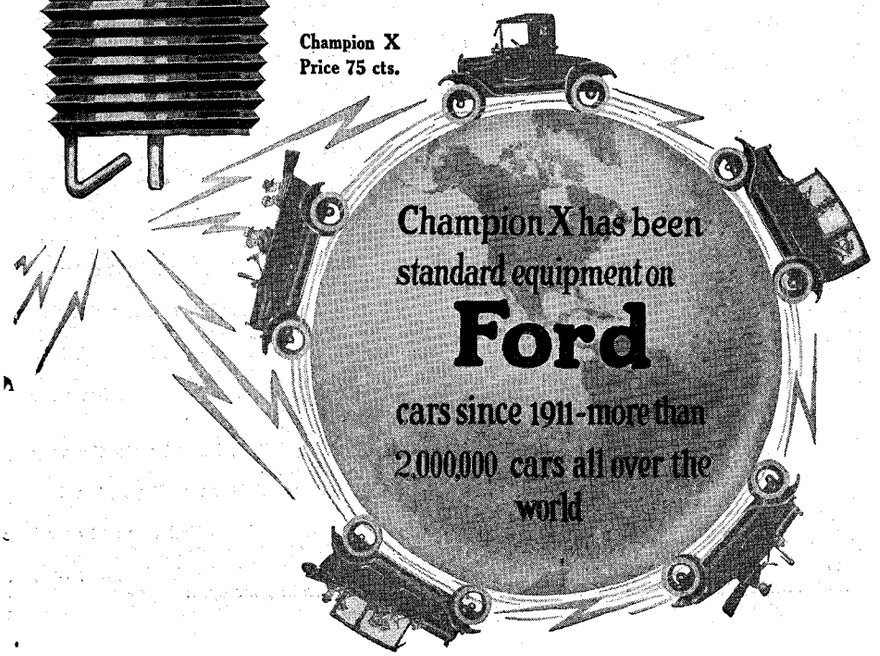

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

HILL, "THE EMPIRE-BUILDER"

Pyle, Joseph Gilpin. The Life of James J. Hill. 2 vols. Illustrated. Pp. 974. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. Boxed, $5 net. Postage, 28 cents.

The human and inspiring story of the greatest constructive railroad genius of the age is here told for the first time in its complete and authorized form. The author was specially selected by Mr. Hill to write his biography and had exclusive access to his private papers, the only injunction he received from the man he was to portray being the characteristic phrase, "Make it plain and simple and true." And this he has done, drawing for us a convincing picture of this rugged, stalwart figure, preeminently typical of an already fast-vanishing generation, a pioneer in the best sense, who achieved his ends in the teeth of what seemed insurmountable obstacles by sheer courage coupled with an unconquerable determination and unique singleness of purpose.

The romance of this man's life, for a romance it is if ever there was one, began in the little Canadian village of Rockwood, where the Hill family lived during the boyhood of the future master of millions. We see the boy, bred in simple country style, attending the village school, but already dreaming of adventures in Cathay. We learn how he devoured every book he could obtain, and how he came under the influence of William Wetherald, a Quaker schoolmaster, who became a potent force for good in his life and shaped the visions of his pupil to broad and noble ideals. We are told of the early years in the country store, and of the start into the world with an all too slender capital but a boundless store of ambition; of how the young adventurer finally reached St. Paul on the first lap of a journey to India, which he was destined never to complete; of his settling there; of his initiation into the steamboat business, and of his final launching out for himself after some years of hard work for others. Then the story advances swiftly.

Success came almost at once. The young man was liked and respected by all, his judgment carried weight, and his dreams began to take on reality. Then occurred the great opportunity of his life, the chance to buy up a bankrupt railroad and to remake it. How he decided to do this, and enlisted the aid of three or four friends, later to become famous with him, how ultimately by pooling everything they possest they secured the control of the road and rehabilitated it, and how from this beginning he went on to build a system that spanned the continent and made him one of the leading financial powers of the country, must be read to be appreciated. It is intensely human as a story and intensely interesting to boot. That one man could take a railroad, when it was nothing but "two streaks of rust and a right of way," and with it build an empire, seems like a fairy-tale, an achievement impossible outside of some "Arabian Nights" volume of imaginative dreams, but he accomplished it.

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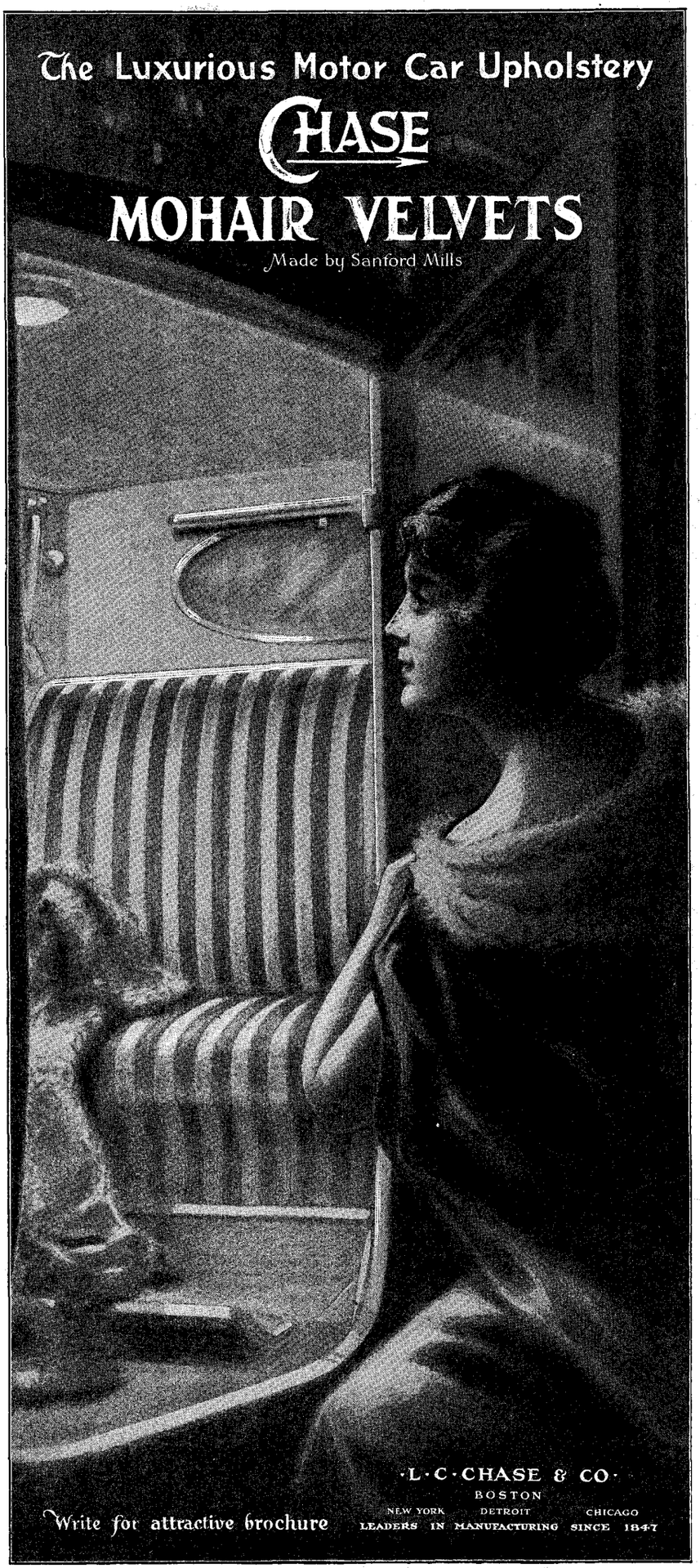
The visions of the boy became the sober realities of the man's life. He pushed his tracks forward into the unpeopled and barren regions of the Northwest and saw them literally "blossom as the rose" and grow populous with towns and villages. His three titles to preeminence were drawn from three principalities, the railroad, the farm, and finance, in all of which he was a master and a wonder-worker, but perhaps most spectacularly of all, so far as the public was concerned, in the last, in which his ability manifested itself in so many different ways from the time when he began as a clerk on the Mississippi levee until he came to sit by right as a captain in the councils of the world. Some people called all this "Jim Hill's luck," but those who were familiar with the years of hard work and struggle and training of the man in the making knew better. Perhaps no truer conception of his life and faith can be conveyed than by quoting his own words in a public address. "I have never found where a lie would take the place of truth. In fifty years of rather active business experience I have never found a transaction that was worth following when it led under the shadow of a deception of any kind."

Here, too, are some rules of his for succeeding in life that are very typical of the man and his achievements. "Work, hard work, intelligent work, and then some more work." "You have to keep your eyes open and catch hold of things. They'll not catch hold of you, as a rule." "Get knowledge and understanding." Altogether this is a book that is thoroughly worth reading both as the life-story of a successful worker of a truly American type and also as an example of what can be accomplished by honesty, unremitting endeavor, and high ideals.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Lane, Rose Wilder. Henry Ford's Own Story. How a farmer boy rose to the power that goes with many millions, yet never lost touch with humanity. Pp. 184. New York City: Ellis O. Jones. $1 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Here, indeed, is a very human book. If it were just plain fiction it could not interest one more. The style of it matches the interest, perhaps creates it, in some degree. Once you have taken it in hand you will not wish to lay it down until the last paragraph, which reads: "This is the end of my story, and the beginning of Henry Ford's biggest fight." He had had other fights, understand, with the call of the farm, with obstacles in the way of his becoming a mechanic and inventor, with difficulties which delayed his invention, with another inventor, and with people who did not believe in his ideas regarding business policy. He had won; he is winning still. How he did it, in what spirit, these twenty-nine chapters tell. To read them is to get a new realization of what work means, what persistence will do, on what efficiency must build, and of the tremendous power in unselfish will. For "Henry was firm," his biographer says, "with a determination which is called obstinacy when it goes with failure and great will-power when it is coupled with success. He was going to the city. That settled it." He went—to Detroit. His good wife went, too, of course. And at one point the fact that she held him there, with wifely sacrifice of her own desire, would almost credit her with the success which came to him.



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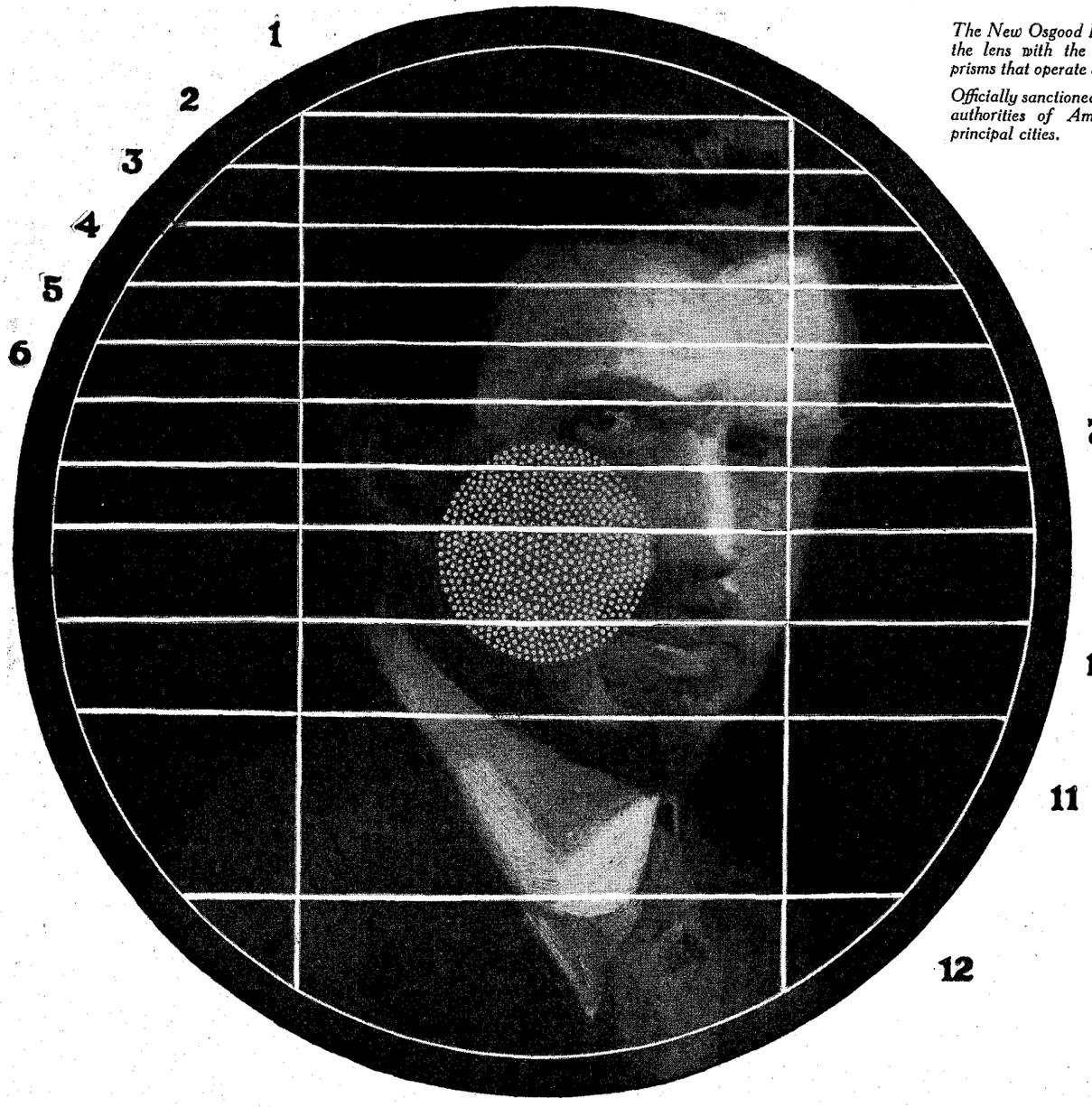
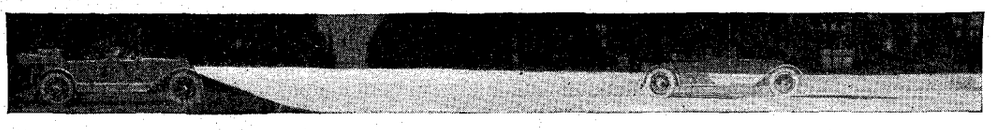
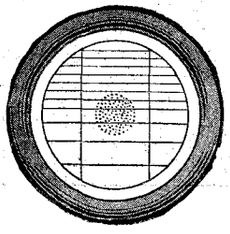


The New Osgood Lens—the lens with the twelve prisms that operate as one.

Officially sanctioned by the authorities of America's principal cities.

America's recognized authorities on illumination can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The group includes James R. Cravath, headquarters, Chicago. To this man is due the discovery of the principle embodied in the New Osgood Lens—Cravath Long Distance Type—by which 74% more light is thrown onto the road, as compared with the light from a lens of plain glass. Besides delivering this more powerful road ray, the New Osgoood Lens abolishes glare, because the ray is not more than waist high. The road is lighted for the full distance of one-third of a mile. The small diagram on the next page shows a side view of the twelve selective prisms of the New Osgood Lens which deliver the light to exact predetermined road points, while the rays merge to form the one master shaft of light which shows the "going" far ahead. Efficiency and courtesy combined.





THE NEW

OSGOOD LENS

CRAVATH LONG DISTANCE TYPE

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He Revolutionized Light for Motorists

Gave Them 74% More Light on the Road—A Waist-High Beam—Light Thrown ⅓ Mile Ahead of the Car—No Glare—No Need for Dimming

In the New Osgood Lens, James R. Cravath has brought to motorists a new night-driving efficiency, comfort, safety, ease-of-mind.

In the New Osgood Lens he has converted "sky" rays into *road* rays by directing them all downward toward Mother Earth.

He has made "glare" rays *direct* rays by taking them out of the eyes of pedestrians and other motorists, keeping them waist high and parallel with the road.

He has established light *control* in place of light diffusion, by which light is merely broken up at the expense of lighting distance.

And, with it all, he has given the motorist 74% more light on the road as compared with light delivered through a plain lens.

Compared with a lens of *ground* glass this road lighting power of the New Osgood Lens is *910%* greater, by authoritative tests.

For the New Osgood Lens has twelve selective prisms—each directing its particular shaft of light to some predetermined spot in the road, whether immediately in front of the car or hundreds of feet ahead. Working together these twelve shafts form the one main beam that sentinels the road for you.

Side view of the New Osgood Lens, showing 12 prisms that operate as one, throwing all the light forward and downward. No "sky" rays

Think of this beam feeling out the distance for a full third mile—carpeting the road with safety—blinding no eyes—making all things clear to the driver's.

Remember also that the New Osgood Lens complies with all headlight laws, and frees you forever from the need of troublesome dimming with its attendant loss of light.

Your car will be a better car, and safe night driving will take on a new meaning, with the New Osgood Lens as the regular lighting equipment.

You know all this beforehand, because the New Osgood Lens has passed most exacting official tests. Beware of the lens that has not passed such tests.

* * *

Dealers: Write for complete data on the New Osgood Lens, the lens which marks a new high point in lighting efficiency for motorists by making "glare" rays road rays—74% more brightness on the road—no glare—no need for dimming.

What Foremost Engineers Say

The New Osgood Lens has a fourfold sponsorship for its scientific principle whereby it has marked such a great advance in road-lighting efficiency.

James R. Cravath, prominent among America's recognized authorities on illumination, designed it.

Professor E. H. Freeman of the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, has endorsed it after exhaustive laboratory tests.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology also endorses it after similar tests.

L. A. Hillman, technical representative of the American Automobile Association, has officially road-tested it, with results as noted in the third column to right.

Professor Freeman finds that the New Osgood Lens increases the average apparent candle-power below the axis of reflector over 74 per cent as against a headlight equipped with a plain glass lighting the same width of road.

This greater road-lighting power is also borne out in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology report of tests.

This new road-lighting efficiency is due to the fact that rays which ordinarily are thrown upward, are thrown onto the road by the New Osgood Lens. See illustration of ray on the opposite page.

Compared with a lens of *ground* glass he finds that the average candle-power of the beam from the New Osgood Lens is *910% greater* below this horizontal plane.

In official tests made Nov. 27, 1916, L. A. Hillman, the technical representative of the A. A. A., found that at 50 feet the spread of rays from the New Osgood Lens was 15 feet; at 75 feet spread was 18 feet; at 150 feet it was 35½ feet—height of concentrated rays 24 inches. At 250 feet, spread of rays was 60 feet.

At 1800 feet there was a considerable strength of light, sufficient to cast a shadow. Illumination of road, and to each side, was good at this great distance.

Observers standing before the car in various places and positions could find no glare.

The smooth outer surface of the lens was found to be fully as claimed. Note: There is nothing about the New Osgood Lens to catch dust. It is as easily cleaned as a window pane.

Sizes and Retail Prices

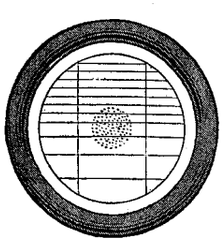
The New Osgood Lens is made in all sizes for all cars of whatever make. Sizes and prices:

7 to 7¾ inches . .	$2.90 a pair
8 to 8½ inches . .	3.75 a pair
8¾ to 9½ inches . .	4.00 a pair
9¾ to 11 inches . .	4.50 a pair

Prices quoted on special sizes.
25 cents a pair higher west of Rockies.
20% higher in Canada.

Obtainable at dealers and garages everywhere. If yours cannot supply you, order direct. In ordering: Give diameter of old lens; diameter of opening in door frame; model and make of car.

Osgood Lens & Supply Co.
2007 Michigan Ave., Dept. 518
Chicago, Ill.



THE NEW
OSGOOD LENS
CRAVATH LONG DISTANCE TYPE

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WASCO

GARAGE HEATING SYSTEM

READY-TO-SET-UP

D. C. McConnell, President, Klaxon Horn Co., Newark, N. J., writes:

"I confess to having felt skeptical at first as to your claim of uniform temperature control, but my experience during the past winter has proven conclusively that your apparatus does heat my garage at a very even temperature, very much more so in fact than it is possible to heat my home."

Complete System for One-Car Garage only $65

All cast-iron, coal-burning, hot-water heater with an exclusive, positive automatic temperature regulator; pipes and connections cut to fit, with handsome wall radiator. Can be set up in a short time by any handy man

Write Today for Big Illustrated Catalog

Describes systems for one to ten-car private garages and gives letters of endorsement from users in all parts of the country. Name and address of your dealer will be much appreciated.

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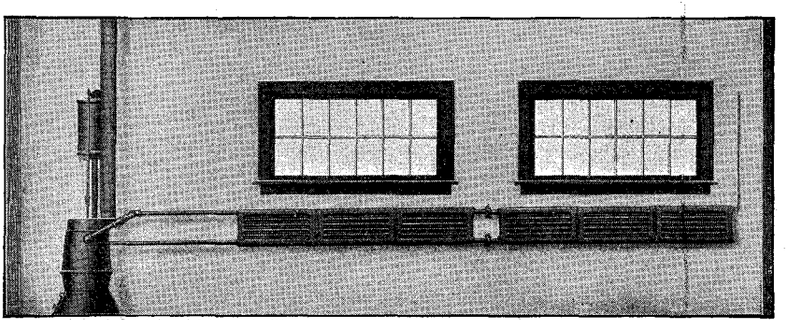
DISTRIBUTORS—WRITE FOR "EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY" PROPOSITION

Some good territory still open for live distributors. Estimate the number of private garages in your section and realize the big, growing market for the WASCO. Write for our "exclusive territory" proposition and "helps."



A 2-Car WASCO System (with 2 radiators), $84. This heater and one radiator make a 1-Car WASCO System, $65.

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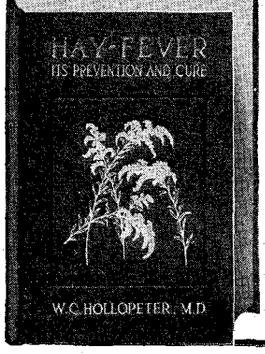

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HAY-FEVER, Its Prevention and Cure

by W. C. HOLLOPETER, M.D., Well-Known Specialist in Children's Diseases; Pediatrician to the Philadelphia General Hospital; Professor Emeritus of Pediatrics, Medico-Chirurgical College, etc., etc.

This book comes to you with the backing of authority behind it. It represents the results of years of study and the treatment of thousands of cases by the country's foremost experts. If you are a sufferer from hay-fever, or if you have a family, children being especially liable to this distressing malady, you should get this book at once and learn how to relieve the unpleasant symptoms and to prevent their recurrence. You need no longer dread vacation-time and can go to the mountains or into the country with impunity. Every doctor and nurse should own a copy.

8vo, cloth, 344 pages, $1.25; by mail, $1.37.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

Kilmer, Joyce. Literature in the Making. Pp. 319. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.40. Postage, 12 cents.

Here we have collected into one volume the opinions of some twenty of the most widely read authors of the day, explaining their literary creeds and practises. To make it more interesting, the author gives a comprehensive and condensed account of the life of each author interviewed. We get opinions from William Dean Howells, Booth Tarkington, James Lane Allen, John Burroughs, Rex Beach, Robert W. Chambers, Kathleen Norris, Montague Glass, E. S. Martin, Harry Leon Wilson, Robert Herrick, Arthur Guiterman, George Barr McCutcheon, Will N. Harben, Ellen Glasgow, Fannie Hurst, Amy Lowell, Edwin Robinson, Josephine Peabody, Charles Rann Kennedy, and Percy Mackaye. Remembering the character of their own works, it is interesting to read comments and criticisms on pertinent questions which the author propounds, such as the effect of the war on literature, the expression of feminism in literature, the probability of there ever being a great American novel, and the difference between realism and romanticism. These conversations are so vivid that they become almost personal. Every reader will be aided by these helpful suggestions and prophetic comments.

Worth Knowing Series. Butterflies Worth Knowing. By Clarence M. Weed. Trees Worth Knowing. By Julia Ellen Rogers. Flowers Worth Knowing Adapted by Asa Don Dickinson from Nature's Garden, by Neltje Blanchan. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiii–286, xxiii–291, xviii–270. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.60 per volume. Postage, 14 cents per volume.

A book that has 280 pages (not including the index) can scarcely be called "a little book" (preface). What the author has attempted to do is "to discuss the more abundant and widely distributed butterflies of eastern North America from the point of view of their life histories and their relations to their surroundings." He has availed himself "of the written records of a host of students of butterflies," thus producing a volume that will delight and inform. To those who hunger for some knowledge of butterflies we commend the reading of the introduction to this volume. To that large number who know little about trees, but want to know more, and to all lovers of nature, the volume on "Trees Worth Knowing" will make a strong appeal. Delving into such literature as this must surely make the ramble in the wood and the leisurely walk along the country roadside much more interesting and profitable. The numerous wild flowers that are so winsome in summer days will be all the more appreciated by a perusal of the volume on "Flowers Worth Knowing." "To really understand what the wild flowers are doing, what the scheme of each one is besides looking beautiful, is to give one a broader sympathy with both man and nature and to add a real interest and joy to life which can not be too widely shared. The volumes are attractively illustrated.

Hodges, LeRoy. Petersburg, Virginia: Economic and Municipal. With Preface by W. Jett Lauck. Pp. 166. Petersburg: Chamber of Commerce. 1917.

This is a study and survey, descriptive, analytical, and commercial, of a city with unusual advantages of location, which are fully shown. Its industrial opportunities and agricultural surroundings well justify such a presentation, and will appeal to manufacturers.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

WHAT OUR TROOPS WILL FACE

"I THOUGHT of the American Army as I sat in the mud beside a French *poilu* carefully sighting his rifle," writes a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* who is with the French Army at the front, "and I thought of the day, so soon to come, when that army must march forward to relieve him of a similar portion of this line that is hell's very own!"

Wythe Williams was the correspondent, and he was sending a description of the battle-scarred field—through which runs the Chemin des Dames—captured by the French at the time of the last great offensive. It is a grim picture he draws, but he says he thought it would be well for Americans to know "just the sort of place they are coming into; just what they will face; just how they must live, and die, and conquer." The Germans have been hammering at this ridge for weeks in vain. It commands the German position absolutely—no wonder they have been trying desperately to win it back. The awful German losses here, in fact, may have driven the Reichstag to its recent peace-move, rejected by the autocratic Government. In describing the scene, Mr. Williams says:

Yesterday at dawn I stood on the Chemin des Dames. For the first time in almost three years some one other than the struggling soldiery was able to reach that bloody ridge. It is the "Way of the Ladies" because it was built by Louis XV. for his daughters, altho through grim irony the name must now remain famous forever as the scene of the mighty conflict still raging for its final possession.

Only a few yards from me was the spot where once stood the monument of Hurtebise, commemorating the battles of Napoleon. Nothing remained of it. It was just a spot, pointed out by my officer in that waste of tortured earth. The whole road is the same. It is only a place no different from all that surrounds, and which my officer told me was the Chemin des Dames.

I crawled forward and down deep into the earth through the great granite cave known as the "Den of Dragons." I passed out beyond the Chemin des Dames and crept slowly, cautiously, into the first-line shell-holes of the French Army — not trenches, but shell-holes — vaguely connected by gulleys of mud and water. I was the first correspondent ever to reach them. The first line of German shell-holes was directly down the ridge beneath me. The last of the stars were burning out and the light of a new day was just beginning to make things clear.

Soldiers lay all about me—rifles and hand-grenades always ready — but no sound broke the silence. The artillery was taking its early-morning sleep, which fact alone was responsible for the permission granted me to get so close to the very hand-grapple of war.

The Chemin des Dames runs for miles along the top of the crest captured by the

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A stable institution with a stable policy, a stable product, and a stable demand for the car

Three elements which make the business of Dodge Brothers a permanent, season-proof business.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low
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Touring Car or Roadster, $835. In Canada, $1185
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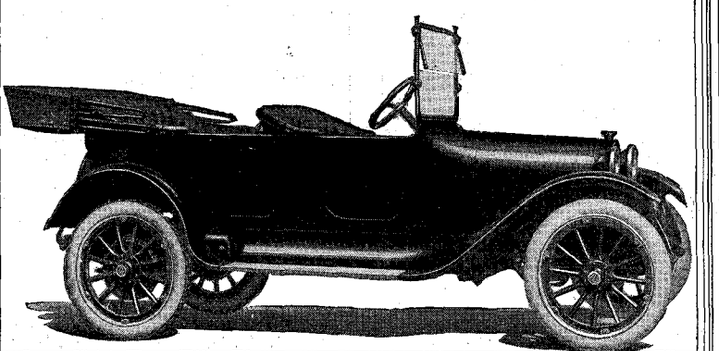

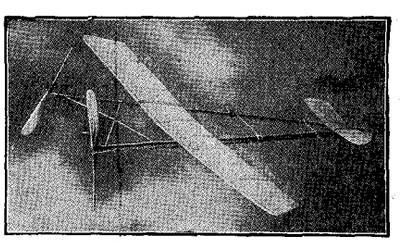

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PATENTS Write for How To Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

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10 Days Free Trial—write for booklet. Send name of nearest dealer and state make of razor.
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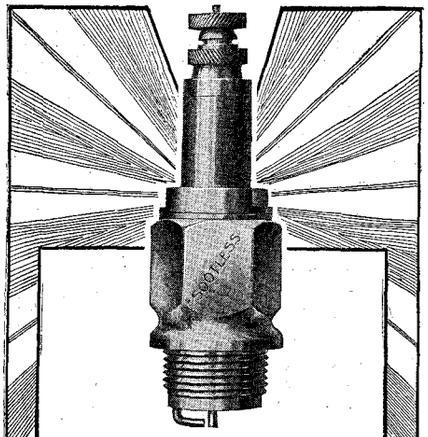

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Installed ONLY by expert mechanics from our factory branches and therefore GUARANTEED 10 YEARS —but will outlast the building. More Chamberlin in use than all others put together.

Write for illustrated, descriptive book and list of users in your vicinity.

Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.
Headquarters: 109 Dinan Building, Detroit

French. Its possession gives the French observatories looking down the valley of the Ailette. Its continued possession by the French makes the Germans tremble for their future. So the battle is always going on. Every day, almost every hour, at some point or other along the Chemin des Dames the enemy strives desperately to regain some portion of the old line he held so long.

On this particular evening I was billeted at army-headquarters far in the rear but was awakened by the sound of the guns. There was a continuous, unending roar that sounded plainly through the night. I feared the trip might be called off, but on the stroke of 2 o'clock—the hour set for the start—an orderly came to my cot with a pot of hot coffee and told me an auto was waiting.

Getting into my boots, I noticed the bombardment had died down, and I went outside into the heavy drizzle, which made me quite happy, because the air was so heavy that I felt positively there would be no German gas-attack. We went some miles in the car with lights bright, then at a certain point everything was made dark. We plowed away over tiny, twisting, new roads leading in the general direction of the front. We went very slowly. I could see, tho, dark, long lines of troops plodding along the roadside going in the same direction. They were fresh troops, as we learned later, going to relieve the men in the front line who had borne the brunt of the attack that night.

At 4 o'clock—it was still dark on account of the heavy weather—we left the car in a rear post called Moulin Rouge. I could faintly see a cluster of wooden shacks through the trees. I was met by a French major. It was a gay welcome, habitual to French officers, no matter what their business in hand. I commented upon the somewhat ironical name of the post—Moulin Rouge. He laughed.

"Ah," he said, "this is the hour when Americans always visit the Moulin Rouge."

He then plunged into a narrow, muddy path running up a hill through a black forest and I after him. Several officers joined the party. They talked of an attack that evening, of the troops already gone ahead to "make relief."

It had been a rather important affair, he said, but the French artillery reply was most effective, so the Germans could not bring up reserves. The attack, therefore, failed. Still there would be their barrage, he opined—"slow barrage"—that ought not impede our way very much. But at that hour on that dark path I could not help thinking that only one shell of an extremely slow barrage would be sufficient to finish the trip if it landed in the right place.

In a few minutes we began passing lines of *poilus* headed for the rear. We could not see clearly, but we understood they were troops just out of the front line. They paid no attention to us and we seemed to sense the weariness in their walk as they plodded silently along.

There was a faint light as we passed among a mass of broken masonry that once formed a village. I scarcely noticed the place. I had seen so many demolished villages that another one registers no new impressions.

I only remember this village because there I saw a small body of these men from the front line resting among the stones. I recognized them to be men with a start of surprize. They toned so exactly in color with the ruin in which they sat that when their figures became visible they looked more like carved high reliefs, such as one sees among the broken masonry of the Reims Cathedral, than human beings.

They were as motionless as the débris about them. They were covered with dirt and mud from head to foot. Their packs and helmets were rusty with heavy clay; their faces were gray from fatigue and lined with grimy, sweaty streaks. They looked at us with unseeing eyes. They had sunk into the dirt of their resting-place with no more interest than a cow lying down in her pasture. Life for them contained only a few simple elements. Now all they wanted was rest.

We continued on our path beyond the village, where we met another party marching to the rear. At its head was a small detachment of stretcher-bearers. But the stretchers were rolled. There were no wounded.

The sight of those rolled stretchers gave us a thrill as great as had that detachment been a band playing martial music. The Germans had, indeed, failed if these Red-Cross men were going back with stretchers empty. Several of them smiled in greeting as we passed. But the men coming behind were like those we had seen among the stones of the villages. They did not smile. Stumbling along in the dim light, they looked as forlorn as scarecrows and just as unkempt.

The glory of fighting and winning had all gone. They were just a gang of dog-tired men and they did not care a hang who we were or what. They did not even see us; they stared straight ahead, with eyes so fixt, yet so lifeless, it almost seemed as if they were blind. They had come from that hell on the Chemin des Dames. They had been there for a prescribed number of days; they had not slept; they had only fought, and fought, and fought. Now they were going back for a day's rest in some prescribed number. Then they would return to the Chemin des Dames or elsewhere, where they would go through the same performance over and over again —some of them.

And they would do it willingly and bravely to the end. They were soldiers of France, fighting for more than men ever fought for before.

We got our slow barrage as we came out from the trees into the open desolation that now exists everywhere in the immediate neighborhood of the line of fire. We hugged the lower stretches of the ridge, which is the Chemin des Dames. The Germans were sending over shrapnel, but it fell into the valley at our left and only occasionally were we forced to wait when the black clouds of smoke hung in the sky directly before our path.

We gradually crept up the sides of the slope until, about a third of the way from the top, we welcomed with a sigh of relief the yawning hole that is the entrance of the Dragons' Den.

This vast, winding cavern, one of the scores along the Chemin des Dames, was held by the Germans long after the surrounding positions were captured, the French having only the end where we entered and a few yards of the tunnel. It is part quarry, part natural grotto, big enough to conceal whole regiments. When the French entered it they merely had to count and bury the dead where they had fallen and count the unresisting prisoners.

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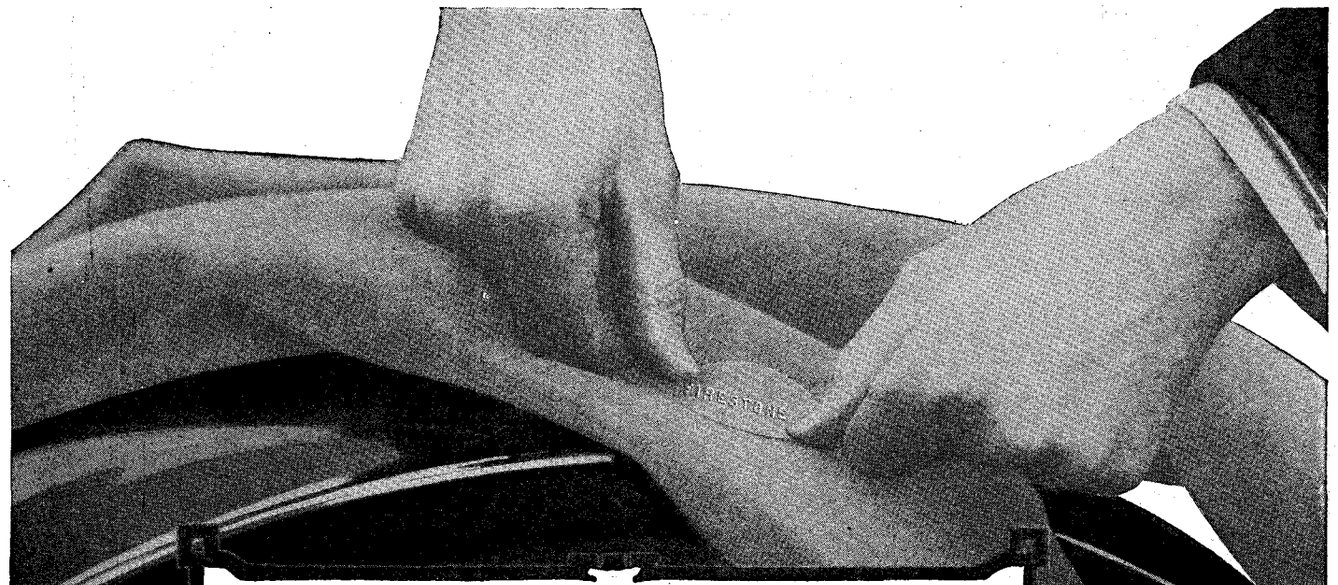

"First-Aids" That Last

THE finest kind of comfort is that care-free feeling you enjoy when you're provided with Firestone Tire Accessories. When you do need them, the need is imperative. The Firestone Cementless Tube Patch, simple as it looks, is a typical example of Firestone expert building and speaks volumes for Firestone thoroughness and care. Hand-buffed, it is in every way treated with the scrupulous attention demanded by Firestone standards.

It is easy to apply, and will not "creep" when properly applied. No matter how your tube inflates, the PATCH EXPANDS WITH IT and sticks tighter as the tube gets hotter. Note the tab for quick removal of muslin. A Firestone Hook-On or Lace-On Boot, a can of Cure-Cut, or Blow-Out Patch, all these provide the saving "stitch in time." Ask your dealer for these helps. He is ready and the nearest Firestone Branch will keep him supplied.

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY
Akron, Ohio Branches and Dealers Everywhere

Firestone Cementless Tube Patches

Firestone Blow-Out Patch

Firestone Cure-Cut

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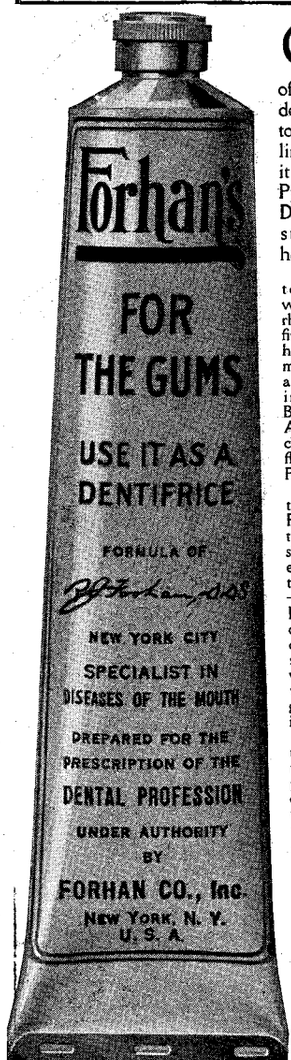
Tender gums—a warning



COAST defense protects the life of a nation, gum defense the life of a tooth. On the gum line danger lies. If it shrinks through Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease) decay strikes into the heart of the tooth.

Beware of gum tenderness that warns of Pyorrhea. Four out of five people over forty have Pyorrhea—many under forty, also. Loosening teeth indicate Pyorrhea. Bleeding gums, too. And as the gums recede, the mouth flattens through Pyorrhea.

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TIZ—AT NIGHT

We wandered through it, lighted by candles. It still held the faint, sickly odor of gas.

We finally reached a listening-post outside and slumped down into the mud. A soldier there was standing erect. We were all exactly the same color as the mud about and the soldier told us it was quite safe to stand up and take a look over the barrier at the valley below. He explained casually but in whispers that the *Boches* were straight down the slope at our feet. He was leaning over the parapet, aiming his rifle as he spoke. He was so unconcerned, so ordinary, so matter-of-fact, that I jumped back startled and amazed as the sound of the rifle-fire suddenly broke the thread of conversation.

"Got an officer that time," he said after a moment, and kept holding the same apparently casual but very careful aim over the edge. I stept forward and looked about. The entire valley of the Ailette stretched away to the distant hills. On the left I could see moving Germans through a grove of trees through my glasses. They seemed no further distant than across an ordinary street. The artillery was still sleeping, and they continued to move unchecked.

Over the tiny stream I could see white flags on what seemed to be bridges. An officer explained they were fake Red-Cross flags, hung there by the Germans in the vain hope to avert fire. Several shots rang out along the line and once a ball sent in return hissed spitefully overhead. I drew back cautiously. I thought of the four "alerts" sounded in the previous twenty-four hours, followed by an attack. To be caught there during an attack at the top of that deep, narrow shaft leading into the safety of the Dragons' Den would be most unhealthy. There would be too many soldiers coming up that ladder to make room for me to get down.

I was no longer a neutral correspondent but an Allied one. I looked once more across the waste of mud. As I stept into the shelter a cannon roared. It was plain day on the "Way of the Ladies."

KING GEORGE UNDER FIRE

KING GEORGE and Queen Mary have been seeing war at close range. Together they made an eleven days' visit to the British troops in France, and while there the King experienced the sensation of being under fire. While the Queen devoted herself to the hospitals and the sick and wounded, the King was shown all the latest devices for killing and maiming the enemy. It was soon after seeing what would happen to the Teutons that he decided to drop his Teutonic name and become Mr. Windsor. Says a dispatch from the British headquarters in the New York *Sun:*

On the first morning after his arrival in France, King George visited the Messines-ridge sector of the front, climbing the ridge while the Germans were shelling the woods just to his left. He inspected the ground over which the Irish troops, men from the north and the south, fought so gallantly side by side during the taking of the Messines ridge, and where Major William Redmond fell. While the King was doing this the Germans began shelling

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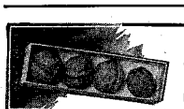

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places on the ridge which he had left but half an hour before. The King visited also Vimy ridge, from which he could see the German lines about Lens, with British shells breaking on them.

For the benefit of the King, a special show was staged that he might witness "that black art of frightfulness which has steadily increased the horrors of war since the day when the enemy let loose clouds of poisoned gas upon the soldiers and civilians in Ypres," says Philip Gibbs in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

As soon as the King arrived on the field there was a sound of rushing air, and there shot forth a blast of red flame out of black smoke to a great distance and with a most terrifying effect. It came from an improved variety of flame-projector. Then the King saw the projection of burning oil, bursting out in great waves of liquid fire. A battalion of men would be charred like burned sticks if this touched them for a second. There was another hissing noise, and there rolled very sluggishly over the field a thick, oily vapor, almost invisible as it mixed with the air, and carrying instant death to any man who should take a gulp of it. To such a thing have all of us come in this war for civilization.

The most spectacular show here was the most harmless to human life, being a new form of smoke-barrage to conceal the movement of troops on the battle-field.

From this laboratory of the black art the King went to one of those fields where the machinery of war is beautiful, rising above the ugly things of this poor earth with light and grace, for this was an air-drome. As he came up, three fighting planes of the fastest British type went up in chase of an imaginary enemy. They arose at an amazing speed and shot across the sky-line like shadows racing from the sun. When they came back those three boys up there seemed to go a little mad and played tricks in the air with a kind of joyous carelessness of death. They tumbled over and over, came hurtling down in visible corkscrews, looped the loop very close to the earth, flattened out after headlong dives, and rose again like swallows. The King was interested in the ages of these pilots and laughed when they confest to their youth, for one was nineteen and another twenty.

The antics of the "tanks" furnished the King with a great deal of amusement. Leaving the airdrome, he was driven to a sunken field, very smooth and long, between two high wooded banks. Says Mr. Gibbs:

Here there was a great surprize and a great sensation, for just as the King stept out of his car a young tree in full foliage on the left of the field up a high bank toppled forward slowly and then fell with a crash into the undergrowth. Something was moving in the undergrowth, something monstrous. It came heaving and tearing its way through the bushes, snapping off low branches and smashing young saplings like an elephant on stampede. Then it came into sight on top of the bank, a big gray beast, with a blunt snout, nosing its way forward and all tangled in green leaves and twigs. It was old brother tank doing his stunt before the King.

From the far end of a long, smooth

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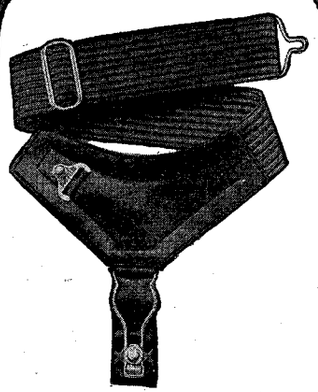

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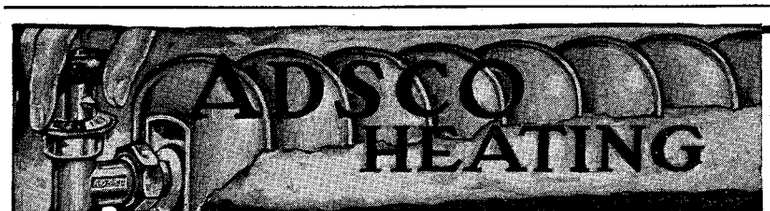

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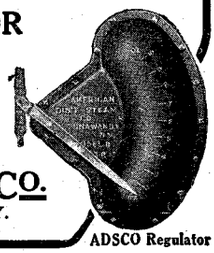

ADSCO Regulator

field came two other twin beasts of this ilk, crawling forward in a hurry as tho hungry for human blood. In front of their track, at the other end of the field, were two breastworks built of sand-bags covering some timbered dugouts and protected from sudden attack by two belts of barbed wire. The two tanks came along like hippopotamuses on a spree, one of them waiting for the other when he lagged a little behind. They hesitated for a moment before the breastworks as if disliking the effort of climbing them, then heaved themselves up, thrust out their snouts, got their hind quarters on the move, and waddled to the top. Under their vast weight the sand-bags flattened out, the timber beneath slipt and cracked, and the whole structure began to collapse, and the twins plunged down on the other side and advanced to attack the barbed wire.

Another tank now came into action from the far end of the field, bearing the legend on its breast of "*Faugh-a-ballagh*," which, I am told, is Irish for "get out of the way." It was the Derby winner of the tanks' fleet. From its steel flanks guns waggled to and fro, and no dragon of old renown looked half so menacing as this. St. George would have had no chance against it. But King George, whose servant it was, was not afraid, and, with the Prince of Wales, he went through the steel trap-door into the body of the beast. For some time we lost sight of the King and Prince, but after a while they came out laughing, having traveled around the field for ten minutes in the queerest car on earth.

The great thrill of the day came later. Through the woods of a high bank on the left came a tank, looking rather worse for wear, as tho battered in battle.

It came forward through the undergrowth and made for the edge of the bank, where there was a machine-gun emplacement in a bomb-proof shelter, whose steep bank was almost perpendicular. It seemed impossible that any old tank should entertain a notion of taking that jump, but this tank came steadily on until its snout was well over the bank and steadily on again with that extraordinary method of progression in which the whole body of the beast moves from the nose end upward until it seems to have a giraffe's neck and very little else. That very little else was sitting on the top of the emplacement while the forward part of the tank was poised in space regarding the setting sun. However, without any hesitation, the whole mass moved on, lurched out, and nose-dived.

Good Lord! it was then that the thrill came. The tank plunged down like a chunk of cliff as it fell, went sideways and lost its balance, and, as near as anything could be, almost turned turtle. It righted itself with a great jerk at the nick of time just before it took the earth below and shaved by a hair's breadth an ammunition-dump at the bottom of the drop.

It was the finest tank trick I ever saw, and it was greeted with laughter and cheers. The King, however, and other spectators were rather worried about the lads inside. They must have taken a mighty toss. No sound came from the inside of the tank and for a moment some of us had a vision of a number of plucky fellows laid out unconscious within those steel walls. The door opened and we could see their feet standing straight, which was a relief.

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"Let them all come out," said the King, laughing heartily. And out they all tumbled, a row of young fellows as merry and bright as air-pilots after a good landing.

DIDN'T RAISE HIS BOY TO BE A "SLACKER"

THEY don't raise their boys to be gun-shy down in the mountains of Kentucky, so when John Calhoun Allen, of Clay County, heard that his son had been arrested in New York as a "slacker" he was "plumb mad."

The young man was rounded up with a bunch of other "conscientious objectors" and taken before Judge Mayer in the Federal Court. John C. junior told the judge that during his boyhood in the Kentucky mountains he had witnessed so much bloodshed that he was now opposed to fighting and had a horror of killing a man or, in fact, of being killed himself. The judge was puzzled. He had never heard before of a Kentuckian with any such complaint, so he packed the young man off to Bellevue for the "once-over" while he communicated the facts to his father down in Clay County, and, says the New York *Times:*

The answer arrived in the form of the 6 feet 2 inches of John Allen himself. The mountaineer came into court just before the noon-hour. He wore the boots and the corduroy trousers of the Kentucky hills. His shirt was blue, collarless, and home-made. His coat was old-fashioned, and in his hand he carried his big black sombrero.

"May it please your honor," said United State District Attorney Knox, "we have with us the father of John Calhoun Allen."

The mountaineer looked the Judge squarely in the eye and bowed. Tall and erect, he towered above every other man in the court-room and he was not in the least embarrassed.

"Judge," he said, "I got your letter and I thank you for it, and I started to answer it in writin' but decided that maybe it was better that I come here myself and see what's the matter with that boy of mine. It ain't like our folks to act as that youngster has acted, and I assure you that I am plumb mad about it. I have five boys, and this one who is in trouble here is the oldest. Two of my lads are already in the Army and the two youngest will be there soon as they are old enough.

"And so I have come all the way from Kentucky to get this one who I hear is a backslider. All I ask is for you to let me take my boy back to Kentucky with me, and I will see to it that he comes to time when his country calls. There ain't going to be no quitters in the Allen family. My boys that are already in the Army ain't twenty-one yet. This one is my oldest and he's the first to miss the trail, but he'll find the trail again or I'll know the reason why."

"I have the utmost confidence in you," said Judge Mayer after the old man finished, "and I shall release your son in your custody, confident that you will see to it that he obeys the law and registers."

"He'll register all right, Judge," re-

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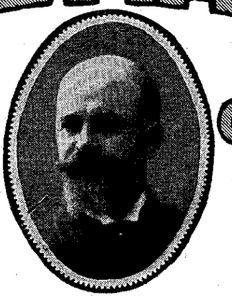

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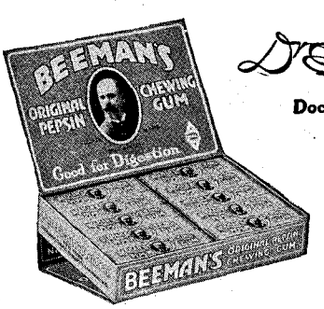
Nearly every one occasionally eats too fast or too much and has a touch of indigestion. 40% of all sickness can be traced to indigestion. So it is good foresight to have Beeman's ready and chew it before the trouble sets in.



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UNCLE SAM IS THROWING MILLIONS OF NEW DOLLARS INTO THE SOUTH

IT wasn't sectional favoritism. It was merely recognition of the South's salubrity and general charm and the knowledge that it is easier to feed soldiers where their food is produced.

These are reasons why the United States Government located seven of its sixteen army cantonments or army towns, 280,000 men (40,000 men each), in Dixieland—at Columbia, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Little Rock, Ark.; Annapolis Junction, Md.; Petersburg, Va.; Louisville, Ky.; San Antonio, Tex.

For the same reasons the War Department is sending thousands of National Guard troops to mobilization camps in the South. All of the soldier boys of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and several other States are to be quartered immediately in training camps established at Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg and Greenville, S. C.; Augusta and Macon, Ga.; Anniston and Montgomery, Ala.; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Alexandria, La.; and Waco, Houston and Fort Worth, Texas, and Officers' Training Camps at Atlanta, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

It is difficult at this time to tell how many hundred thousand State troops from the North will be added to the Southern contingent. It is more than likely, however, that each mobilization camp will contain nearly or quite as many men as each cantonment.

To give some idea of what this inflow of troops means in a monetary sense it can be said that the 280,000 men in the Southern cantonments will mean a payroll for Uncle Sam of about $14,000,000 a month.

And this is a small sum compared with what Uncle Sam must pay month after month for three meals a day for these cantonment soldiers. The following figures of the garrison ration necessary to subsist 280,000 men *per day*, were furnished July 21, 1917, by a quartermaster at one of the United States forts:

Beef, fresh	245,000	lbs.
Bacon	63,000	"
Flour or bread	315,000	"
Beans, dried	21,000	"
Rice	14,000	"
Potatoes, fresh	245,000	"
Onions, fresh	70,000	"
Tomatoes, No. 3	17,500	cans
Prunes	6,720	lbs.
Jam, blackberry	7,111	cans
Apples, evaporated	2,240	lbs.
Peaches, evaporated	2,240	"
Coffee, roasted and ground	19,600	"
Sugar, granulated	56,000	"
Milk, evaporated (16 oz.)	8,750	cans
Vinegar	700	gals.
Pickles, cucumber	700	"
Salt	11,200	lbs.
Pepper, black (¼ lb.)	2,800	cans
Spices, cinnamon, cloves or ginger (¼ lb)	980	"
Lard	11,200	lbs.
Butter, creamery	8,750	"
Syrup	2,800	gals.
Flavoring ext., lemon or vanilla (2 oz.)	1,960	bot.

Value of one day's ration for 280,000 men at present cost of the ration, $112,000.00.

In addition to the above, the following articles are issued, and not included in the value of the ration:

Soap	11,200	lbs.
Paper, toilet	4,666	pkgs.
Ice	560,000	lbs.

A large part of the money paid for these rations, as well as much of the money spent by the soldiers personally, will go right straight into the pockets of the Southern people.

The building of the cantonments alone is a big item of profit for the Southern supply market. *Each* separate cantonment calls for 26,000,000 feet lumber; 28,000 squares roofing; 1 carload roofing nails; 20 carloads other nails and hardware; 20 carloads plumbing; 192 carloads tanks, heaters, stoves, refrigerators, ranges, piping, electrical material; railway material for five miles of track; 30 carloads ties; 20 carloads spikes, rails and fishplates; 114 carloads ballast; 10 carloads electric light poles, wires and insulators; 70 carloads cement; 350 carloads stone; 175 carloads sand.

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Southern farmers and truckers are straining to produce a bumper crop this year—or, to be more correct, series of crops. They are doing it largely from motives of pride and patriotism. They are striving not only to feed themselves and their soldier boy "guests" but also help feed the world.

At the same time the actual profit will be theirs. Everything they produce they will sell at good prices, prices far beyond their fondest dreams of a few years ago.

Thousands of Southern acres are producing this year that never felt the tickle of the plow before. Fruits and vegetables that in previous years were allowed to lie on the ground and rot are being canned and preserved. The words of Herbert Hoover, America's new food commissioner, "Save the Waste and Win the War," is the Southern slogan.

The result of this extraordinary activity in Dixieland and the presence in a few days of so many soldiers as "table boarders" at Uncle Sam's expense, will have a marked effect upon the South. It will make money flow like water! Even now the South is "well off" and has been for years. Her people have "money to burn." Prosperity is rampant.

One of the strongest proofs of that condition is shown in the recent discontinuance of magazine advertising that had been done for a number of years by a well-known Southern firm that made a business of securing Northern capital in exchange for mortgages on Southern property. *These people say they can no longer find Southern farmers who want to borrow money!*

Advertising authorities unanimously declare the ideal time to advertise is when folks have money. Under this assumption, millions of dollars can be spent on publicity to good advantage *now* in the South.

Advertising what kind of goods? Everything the Southerner doesn't produce or of which he doesn't produce enough for his own use—all the way from talking and sewing machines to threshing machines.

The South is eighty-three per cent rural. And the Southern farmer of today is no longer the simple cotton planter he was a generation ago.

Diversification and rotation of crops is now the order of things.

Of the colossal $4,650,000,000 farm output of the South in 1916, the value of the cotton crop, including the cottonseed, was only $1,357,831,000; other important crops being as follows: Corn, $919,573,000; wheat, $212,346,000; oats, $111,243,000; rice and other grains, $40,187,000; hay (cultivated), $178,387,000; tobacco, $127,426,000; white potatoes, $81,475,000; sweet potatoes, $53,206,000; fruits, vegetables, etc., $568,306,000.

Stock raising as well as farming is also gone into scientifically in the Southern States. Southern live stock products in 1916 were valued at over $1,000,000,000. The Southerner is paying high prices for blooded stock, cattle, poultry, hogs, etc., and he is looking Northward for his silos, barn equipment, farrowing pens and drinking fountains for his animals; for serum to protect his hogs from cholera. He is in the market for new farm paraphernalia—plows, harrows, manure spreaders, cultivators, drills, harvesting machinery, tractors, wagons, poultry incubators and brooders, cream separators. He and family want the latest model of automobile and all the household and personal comforts and luxuries that money will buy.

* * *

Manufacturers who are able to supply any of this demand will find it *exceedingly profitable* to tell the Southern people about their goods *now*.

And the most natural media for such publicity should be the daily newspapers of the South, which enjoy the confidence of the substantial element of the Southern people to a far greater extent than any other class of periodicals. Because of the war the newspapers are being more largely read nowadays than ever before.

For detailed information as to distribution of goods, rates of advertising or any other detail concerning an advertising campaign, write to the publications listed below:

ALABAMA
Birmingham Age-Herald
Birmingham Ledger
Birmingham News
Mobile News-Item
Mobile Register
Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Journal

ARKANSAS
Fort Smith Times-Record
Fort Smith Southwest American
Little Rock Arkansas Gazette

FLORIDA
Jacksonville Florida Metropolis
Tampa Times
Tampa Tribune

GEORGIA
Albany Herald
Athens Herald
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Georgian and Sunday American
Atlanta Journal
Augusta Chronicle
Augusta Herald
Columbus Enquirer-Sun
Macon Telegraph
Savannah Morning News
Savannah Press

KENTUCKY
Louisville Courier-Journal
Louisville Times

NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville Citizen
Asheville Times
Charlotte News & Evening Chronicle
Charlotte Observer
Durham Sun
Greensboro News
Raleigh News & Observer
Raleigh Times
Winston-Salem Twin City Sentinel

SOUTH CAROLINA
Charleston American
Charleston News & Courier
Charleston Post
Columbia Record

SOUTH CAROLINA (Cont.)
Columbia State
Greenville News
Greenville Piedmont
Spartanburg Herald
Spartanburg Journal & Carolina Spartan

TENNESSEE
Chattanooga News
Knoxville Sentinel
Knoxville Journal & Tribune
Memphis Commercial Appeal
Memphis News Scimitar
Memphis Press
Nashville Banner
Nashville Tennessean & American

[Prepared by the Massengale Advertising Agency, Atlanta, Ga.] 10

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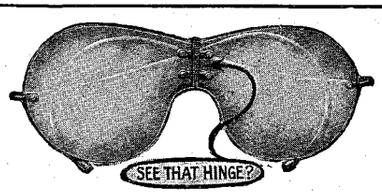
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Let STONE-TEX
Renew Your
Masonry
Walls
Renew the beauty of stucco, concrete or brick buildings! Obtain soft-hued, uniform tones—rainproof, dampproof—a lastingly beautiful finish by applying TRUS-CON STONE-TEX.
A liquid cement coating, applied with a brush. Devised solely for masonry surfaces. Unlike paints, cannot chip, flake or peel off. Fills all pores and hair cracks, making the wall hard as flint and sealed against moisture. Suitable for new or old walls. Furnished in many pleasing colors, Stone-Tex is one of the famous Trus-Con Waterproofing and Dampproofing products—sufficient assurance of quality.
If your brick, stucco, concrete or stone building is disfigured or damp and unsanitary, use Stone-Tex. Write for full information, telling your needs.
The Trus-Con Laboratories
136 Trus-Con Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
We specialize in unusual paint requirements. Write for advice.



THE AUTOGLAS
(PATENTED MAY 2, 1911)

Is the most comfortable goggle and the most efficient eye protector made.
Fitting closely the contour of the face, it excludes all wind, dust and flying particles.
It is perfectly ventilated.
Procurable from all opticians, motor supply and sporting goods dealers, or we will send you address of your nearest dealer.

F. A. HARDY & CO.
Dept. E. Box 804 Chicago, Ill.

Give 'em Air!
Your Tires
will not stand up under your car unless you fill them to the requisite pressure.
They will not last if you run them under-inflated.
10 lbs. of air too little may cost you $10 a week too much on your tire bill.
Test your air pressure daily with a
TWITCHELL
AIR GAUGE
AND SAVE YOUR TIRES
At Your Dealer or
The Twitchell Gauge Co.
1208-B Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Ill.
$1.00

plied the old man, "and I tell you that if he don't, something will happen in the public square back home, and all the folks will have a chance to see with their own eyes that the Allens don't stand for no quitters at a time when the country needs all the men it can get."

In the meantime Marshal McCarthy had sent to the Tombs for young Allen, and the young man was waiting in the Marshal's office when his father arrived. They are self-contained people down in the Kentucky mountains. Their feelings are deep, but well controlled, so that when father and son met there was no show of emotion on the part of either. But the sight of his son softened the father's anger. He placed his hand gently on the younger man's shoulder, and this is the way *The Times* describes the scene that followed:

"Son," said the father, "don't you know what it means to do what you tried to do? Don't you know that you don't come from no such stock as these slackers and quitters, or whatever else you call such cattle? Don't you know that, boy? Well, if you don't, it's time you started learnin'. Now you ain't crazy, for our folks don't go crazy, and you are goin' to register, and you are goin' to fight, and fight your darnedest, too, if your country calls you. Now just put that in your head and let it stay there. I don't want to hurt you, and I ain't if you do right; but I just want to say that if you don't do right, when I get you back home I will take you into the public square and shoot you myself in the presence of all the folks."

The boy, with tears in his eyes, said he would register just as quickly as he could.

"And I'll fight, too, if they want me," the boy added.

"Of course you will, for if you didn't you wouldn't be my son," the old man replied.

And that was the end of the Allen incident.

"That old fellow is one of the kind that makes the country great. He is a real American," said Judge Mayer afterward.

Just before he left the Federal Building, John Allen asked one of the deputy marshals what case was being tried before Judge Mayer. (It was the case of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman.)

"I noticed a man and a woman and I wondered who they were. What did they do?" he asked.

"They are anarchists and they are on trial for urging men not to register for the war," the Marshal replied.

"Those are the kind'er folks who are responsible for boys like this one of mine gettin' in trouble," John Allen observed. "We don't have folks like that down our way."

He Won.—"What would you do if I turned you down?" she asked shyly, as they sat on the parlor sofa.

The young man looked straight ahead, but said nothing. After a few moments of silence she nudged him with her elbow and said: "Didn't you hear my question?"

He looked around apprehensively.

"I beg you pardon," he replied. "I thought you were addressing the gas."—*St. Louis Republic.*

THE SPICE OF LIFE

No Mormon.—She—"You're a waster! Very few girls would marry you."

He—"Well, very few would be enough!"—*Columbia Jester.*

When She Missed No. 1.—"Did you miss your first husband very much?"

"Not until after I married my second."—*London Opinion.*

Not So Loud.—"I couldn't serve as juror, judge; one look at that feller convinces me he's guilty."

"Sh-h—that's the attorney for the State."—*Passing Show.*

Not Necessary.—Mrs. Barton (to small daughter saying prayers)—"A little louder, dear. I can't hear."

Daughter—"Yes, but I'm not speaking to you."—*New York Times.*

Never Missed a Run.—They arrived hurriedly at the fifth inning.

"What's the score, Jim?" he asked a fan.

"Nothing to nothing," was the reply.

"Oh, goody!" she exclaimed. "We haven't missed a thing!"—*Life.*

For the Dentist's Sake.—New Dentist (in Frozen Dog)—"Will you take gas?"

Bronco Bill—"Will it hurt much if I don't?"

New Dentist—"It will."

Bronco Bill—"Then, stranger, for your sake I reckon I'd better take it."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Prompt Decision.—Mrs. Will Irwin said at a Washington Square tea:

"The more immodest fashions would disappear if men would resolutely oppose them.

"I know a woman whose dressmaker sent home the other day a skirt that was, really, too short altogether. The woman put it on. It was becoming enough, dear knows, but it made her feel ashamed. She entered the library, and her husband looked up from his work with a dark frown.

"'I wonder,' she said, with an embarrassed laugh, 'if these ultra-short skirts will ever go out?'

"'They'll never go out with me,' he answered in decided tones."—*Washington Star.*

A Celestial Rebuke.—Charles B. Towns, the antidrug champion, spent some time in China several years ago with Samuel Merwin, the writer. In a Hongkong shop-window they noticed some Chinese house-coats of particularly striking designs and stept in to purchase one. Mr. Towns asked Mr. Merwin to do the bargaining.

"Wantum coatee," said Mr. Merwin to the sleepy-eyed Oriental who shuffled up with a grunt. He placed several of the coats before them.

"How muchee Melican monee?" inquired Mr. Merwin.

"It would aid me in transacting this sale," said the Chinaman, "if you would confine your language to your mother tongue. The coat is seven dollars."

Mr. Merwin took it.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

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Fussy Editor.—EDITOR—"That's a good joke, but it's too coarse."

HEELER—"Well, you're pretty fussy. THE LITERARY DIGEST printed it."—*Yale Record.*

Appropriating a Dream.—"I dreamed last night that I proposed to a beautiful girl," he confided.

"And what did I say?" she queried breathlessly.—*Tiger.*

Not for Him to Say.—NEW ARRIVAL—"And where do I go when this shelling business starts?"

SANDY (late of the "Wee Kirk")—"Laddie, that a' depends on your releegious opeenions!"—*Blighty.*

Remember This.—"I'm glad Billy had the sense to marry an old maid," said grandma at the wedding.

"Why, grandma?" asked the son.

"Well, gals is highty-tighty, and widders is kinder overrulin' and upsettin'. But old maids is thankful and willin' to please."—*Tit-Bits.*

Here It Is Again.—It appears that once a Westerner, visiting New York, was held up by a footpad with the demand:

"Give me your money, or I'll blow out your brains!"

"Blow away," said the man from the West. "You can live in New York without brains, but not without money."—*The Lamb.*

Wu's Wit.—Wu Ting Fang is at the head of the Chinese Foreign Office and you can't put much over on a man with as good a sense of humor as Dr. Wu. T. K. H. recalls his famous wheeze about the Chinaman who committed suicide by eating gold-leaf. "But I don't see how that killed him—how did it?" inquired an American woman. "I suppose," said Wu, seriously, "that it was the consciousness of inward gilt!"—*St. Louis Globe.*

And the Jokesmith Dodged.—They were discussing that joke about getting down off an elephant.

"How do you get down?" asked the jokesmith for the fourth time.

"You climb down."

"Wrong!"

"You grease his sides and slide down."

"Wrong! !"

"You take a ladder and get down."

"Wrong! ! !"

"Well, you take the trunk line down."

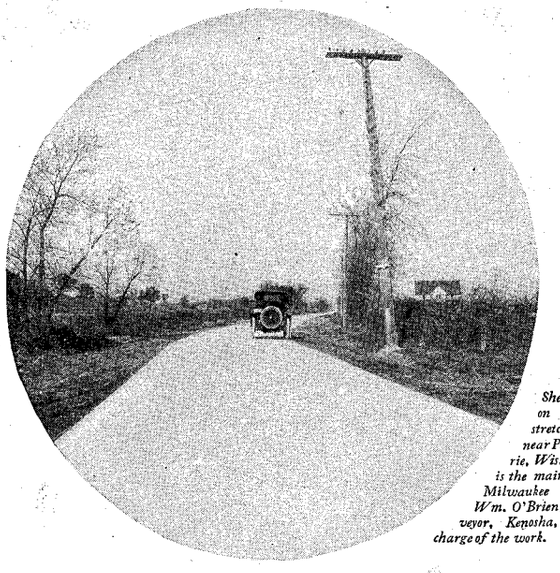
"No, not quite. You don't get down off an elephant; you get it off a goose."—*Indianapolis News.*

Yankee-Trained Echo.—An American and a Highlander were walking one day on the top of a Scotch mountain, when the Scotchman, wishing to impress the boastful "cousin," produced a famous echo to be heard in that place. When the echo returned clearly after nearly four minutes, the proud Scotchman, turning to the Yankee, exclaimed: "There, mon, ye canna' show anything like that in your own country."

To which the other replied: "I guess we can better that some, stranger. Why, when I go to bed I just lean out of the window and call out: 'Time to get up: wake up!' and eight hours afterward the echo comes back and wakes me."—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

CONCRETE ROADS

Are Becoming as Widely Used as Concrete Sidewalks



Sheridan Road, on which this stretch of concrete near Pleasant Prairie, Wis., is located, is the main road from Milwaukee to Chicago. Wm. O'Brien, County Surveyor, Kenosha, Wis., had charge of the work.

Concrete Roads are inevitable. Today when any one mentions sidewalks to you, at once you think of concrete. Concrete roads are becoming so general that soon you will first think of concrete when any one mentions improved roads. The hard, clean, rigid surface of concrete, unaffected by heat, frost or rain, is even more important for horse and motor traffic than it is for pedestrians. Greater loads must be supported. Swifter traffic must be borne. Heavier wear and tear must be resisted.

There is no known limit to the life of a concrete road. It not only lasts indefinitely under the hardest wear, but it lasts in perfect condition.

Concrete Presents an Unbroken Surface

to traffic year after year. The road itself does not wear out; it wears down. But that process is very slow indeed—almost imperceptible. In eight years, during which seven million vehicles have passed over them, the concrete roads in Wayne County, Michigan, have worn less than a quarter of an inch in the most traveled parts.

CONCRETE ROADS:
THEIR ADVANTAGES
No Mud—No Dust
No Ruts—No Holes
No Slipping
No Skidding
Easy Hauling
Smooth Riding
Long Life—Safety
Always Ready for Use
Low Maintenance
Moderate Cost

Communities are building permanent highways, and of all permanent construction, concrete is the least expensive. Let us give you some interesting facts about the cost of construction and upkeep of concrete roads—actual figures for various localities.

Write for Bulletin No. 136, and after reading it pass it on to your road authorities.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Offices at

ATLANTA, CHICAGO, DALLAS, DENVER, INDIANAPOLIS, KANSAS CITY, MILWAUKEE, NEW YORK, PITTSBURGH, SALT LAKE CITY, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Clysmic—Of Course

Because its sales are bounding ahead faster than any other table water—sparkling for flavor, lithiated for health.

15 grains of Lithia Salts to the gallon.
Sold everywhere in splits, pints and quarts only.

Don't accept ordinary waters.

Insist on genuine CLYSMIC — THE KING OF TABLE WATERS — Bottled at The Clysmic Springs at WAUKESHA, WIS.

CURRENT EVENTS

THE GREAT WAR

AMERICAN OPERATIONS

July 19.—Washington makes public the details of the fight between the United States steamship *Moreni* and a German submarine, during which the merchantman was sunk, the submarine standing out of range of the defective and short-range guns of the steamship and riddling her with shots.

By a vote of 63 to 10, the Senate votes for a commission of three to control the food-situation, instead of one controller.

July 20.—Draft day in the United States results in the registry of 9,700,000 young men for service in the first army of conscription to be sent to the front in Europe. Reports indicate that the results were quietly and, in many cases, enthusiastically received throughout the country.

July 21.—Suspected of being a German spy, a private in the recruiting-squad of the First Infantry, who is an expert photographer, is interned at Ellis Island.

A dispute between Major William H. Oury, of the regular Army, and Major R. E. Hamilton, of the Reserves, threatens to delay seriously the Army cantonment work.

Washington announces that within two weeks drafted men who pass the physical examinations will begin to don the uniform of the United States Army to fill gaps in the ranks of the regulars and the National Guard. The great body of those selected, however, will not be called to the colors until September 1.

The Senate passes, without change, the

The 'Royal Cord' Tire

The *'Royal Cord' Tire is the "Monarch of All Cord Tires":*

—the tire of supreme resiliency and elasticity;

—the tire of rugged endurance and toughness;

—the tire of masterful anti-skid service and amazing long mileage;

—the tire of beauty and distinction.

Try *'Royal Cords'* and learn how good a cord tire *can* be.

The 'Royal Cord' Tire is one of the five United States Tires that are making such phenomenal sale increases

United States Tires

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Aviation Bill, which provides for an appropriation of $640,000,000. It is estimated that 3,500 machines will be built this year.

The Senate, by a vote of 81 to 6, adopts the conference compromise food-control bill, which replaces the Lever bill. An important feature is the creation of a joint Congressional committee of ten on the conduct of the war.

July 23.—In a letter to Chairman Lever, of the House Agricultural Committee, President Wilson opposes the proposed "select committee of Congress" to conduct the war. He declares that he cannot share the burden of the war, and cites Lincoln's handicap, arising from divided authority.

July 24.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo informs the Senate Committee on Finance that estimates for a new war-budget calling for $5,000,000,000 will be submitted to Congress.

President Wilson terminates the row in the United States Shipping Board by accepting the resignation of General Goethals and requesting that of William Denman, chairman of the Board. Edward N. Hurley, of Chicago, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, is named to succeed Mr. Denman, and Rear-Admiral Washington L. Capps, Chief Constructor of the Navy, will succeed General Goethals. Bainbridge Colby, of New York, is appointed successor to Capt. John B. White, of Kansas City, who resigned a month ago.

July 25.—General Goethals applies for active duty in France and his friends state that he will be placed in charge of important engineering projects abroad.

The Senate unanimously confirms the appointment of E. N. Hurley as chairman of the United States Shipping Board. The nomination of Bainbridge Colby is held up at the request of Senator Calder, of New York.

WITH AMERICA'S ALLIES

July 19.—The Germans under the Crown Prince fiercely assault the French positions in an attempt to take the Vauclerc plateau, but are hurled back by General Pétain's forces, London reports.

Dispatches from London announce that the Provisional Government has weathered the storm of anarchy in Russia and is in complete control of the situation.

July 20.—Influenced by agitators of the pro-German factions, several Russian regiments throw down their arms and leave the trenches, with the result that the Germans pierce a wide front east of Lemberg, London reports.

It is reported from Petrograd that Premier Lvoff has resigned and that Minister of War and Marine Kerensky has been appointed in his place. Other Cabinet changes are also announced.

In the speech of Chancellor Michaelis the British press see all hopes for peace destroyed and express the conviction that he was appointed to continue the war.

Major-General Pershing leaves Paris for a long tour of the British battle-front with General Haig for the purpose of studying the British methods.

Continued assaults by the troops of the Crown Prince on the French positions on the Vauclerc plateau are successfully repulsed in desperate hand-to-hand fighting and the French regain one of their lost positions.

July 21.—Rome reports state that it is practically certain that the Pope will make an appeal for peace next month, and as an opening it is believed that he will suggest the two nations—Austria

The American Boy of 1849
"The golden days of '49" was a time of wonderful expansion in our country. Toward the beckoning West rolled thousands of prairie schooners, under the guidance of hardy Americans, who, in boyhood and manhood, were trained in marksmanship, and but for this our country could never have grown to its present greatness.
This deep-rooted fondness for a gun has not died out in the heart of Young America, and never will. Today it is stronger than ever, and the father who wants to raise his boy to be a real American, starts his boy right with a Daisy Air Rifle—the best and safest rifle ever produced for a boy's fun and training.
DAISY
AIR RIFLES
The Daisy Pump Gun has the same modern pump action found in the highest type of modern sporting rifle.
The Military Daisy follows the latest military lines, with carrying strap and rubber tipped bayonet.
Both Guns are 50 shot repeaters
Both guns are finished in blued steel, with turned walnut stock, and sell at all dealers for $3.50. Other Daisy models, 50 cents to $3.00.
If your dealer cannot supply you, any Daisy model will be sent direct from factory on receipt of price. Send for descriptive circular.
DAISY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
309 Union Street
Plymouth, Michigan
The Happy Daisy Boys

Do You Need More Money?

To help your husband—to help your children—to help yourself? We can show you an easy way that is dignified, honorable and profitable.

The happy, contented women shown above are all *free from worry and with money coming in.* Each of them has founded, with our help, a growing and prosperous business and every year sees each of them making more money. And these cases are by no means exceptional, for

In More Than 13,000 Cases We Have Helped

ambitious, deserving women. You can do the same as they have done. Sell World's Star Hosiery and Klean-Knit Underwear in your home town. No previous experience is necessary—we show you how to make money in an easy, congenial and profitable way. We sell direct from the mill to the home through our local representatives, and our lines of hosiery and underwear for men, women and children are famous the world over.

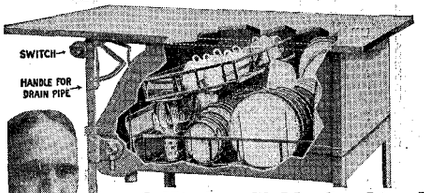
Write today for our free catalog. It tells the whole story

WORLD'S STAR KNITTING CO
DEPT. 266 BAY CITY, MICH.

We have been in business here for more than 22 years

WANTED AN IDEA! Think of some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent." RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

Rapid Dish Washer



and Kitchen Table Combined

60 Days' FREE Trial

—will wash and dry all your dinner dishes, fine china and fragile glassware—leave them speckless, bright and shiny clean—without a chance for any breakage or chipping—*in 5 minutes.* Your hands do not touch the water. Occupies space and takes place of kitchen table. Let me tell you why I can sell it at such a low price—on absolute approval, complete satisfaction or your money back.

LOW PRICE My Rapid has been tested and approved by Good Housekeeping, Ladies' World, New York Tribune and Today's Housewife Institutes.

Write today for new book telling everything. Wm. Campbell, President
WM. CAMPBELL CO., Box G, Detroit, Mich.

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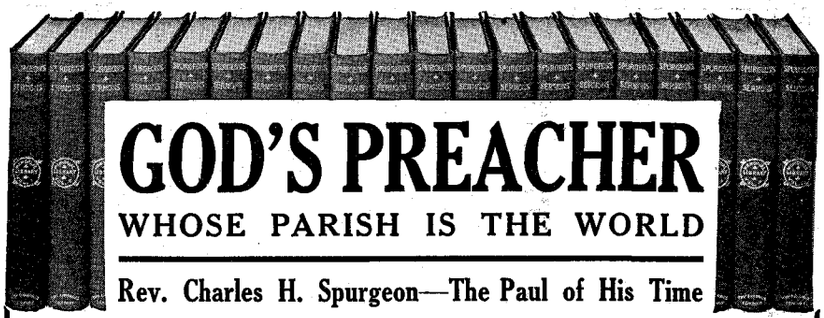

GOD'S PREACHER
WHOSE PARISH IS THE WORLD

Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon—The Paul of His Time

In life, giving to the world his vision of Christ's truth.
In death, leaving the world a record of wonderful evangelism.

Spurgeon's Sermons

A Library of Inspiration for the Pastor

Masterpieces of a great Apostle—400 of them—arranged in boo form for the benefit of all men. A lasting work which time can no more render obsolete than the truth on which it is based. Spurgeon—whose sermons have made religious history—still able to teach men in the Art of Winning Souls. The purpose of these books is not to furnish *sermons* for the pastor who reads them, but to point him more surely to the truth —to *inspire* him with a message of his own.

You Can Save 40% of the Price in securing this set, if you act quickly. A discount of 40% from the regular price of $20.00 makes this special price $12.00, a genuine saving of $8.00 with privilege of an easy instalment arrangement. $1.00 may be paid on the acceptance of the books, and $1.00 per month thereafter until the payments total $12.00. This offer makes easy the securing of this valuable work. The supply of sets is limited, therefore you had better send in your order to-day.

Approve Before You Accept

Implicit confidence of the Publishers is put in the works of Charles Spurgeon. Dr. Lyman Abbott says: "His sermons are models for preachers because of their spirituality, their simplicity, their unmistakable sincerity and directness." Every minister who examines these books will appreciate their value; therefore we want to send the twenty volumes to you for a ten days' examination before you make any payment. If they do not convince you of your need of them, send them back at our expense. If you decide to keep them, send us $1.00 per month thereafter until $12.00 has been paid. Sign and mail the attached coupon to-day.

You Assume No Expense until you have seen the books—the examination of them will not cost a cent if you do not accept them. They are sent to you prepaid, and if they come back to us, they come "collect." You will be under no obligation whatever except that you agree to send the set back if it is not acceptable. If you decide to keep it, the small payments will be no burden to you. Why not examine these books, under the protection of our absolute guarantee?

A Wonderful Library of Sermons in twenty fine cloth-bound volumes —402 models of inspiring pulpit appeal, clear, forceful, brilliant, but above all spiritual. Spurgeon's interpretation of the truth has reached every quarter of the globe. His sermons have been translated into nearly every language of the world, and hundreds of thousands of volumes have been printed in America alone. One volume of the twenty is devoted to *The Life of Spurgeon*, a complete biography of this great Preacher by G. Holden Pike.

Pastors need to study the master sermons of this modern Apostle, just as a painter studies the masterpieces of his art. It will be as though you had Charles Spurgeon, himself, as a constant companion in your study. The wonderful, suggestive power of these books will help you strengthen your own sermons.

All Denominations join in earnestly endorsing Reverend Charles H. Spurgeon. To every pastor preaching The Word, the study of these sermons must bring an increased understanding of his Bible, a greater enthusiasm for his work, a higher degree of inspiration. Spurgeon, himself, was a student of the preaching of other ministers. As he once said, "I never grow tired of studying the sermons of successful preachers."

"How I Do Love To Preach the old Gospel of my Lord and Savior," declared Spurgeon in the middle of one of his sermons. Here we find the guiding power of his life, his love of service, and one of the secrets of his great ministerial success. What inspiration must come from the prayerful study of the messages of such a man!

D-8-4-17
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

You may send me, carriage paid, the twenty Spurgeon Sermons Volumes for inspection. If satisfactory, I will remit $1.00 within five days after receiving them, and $1.00 a month thereafter until my payments total $12.00. If the books do not satisfy, I will return them at your expense, and will owe you nothing.

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....*State*.....

and the United States—not technically at war to resume diplomatic relations.

Laying the disorder in Russia to German plotters, Premier Kerensky orders all agitators in the Army or Navy sent to Petrograd for trial.

Lloyd George, speaking at a patriotic meeting in London in commemoration of Belgian Independence Day, characterizes the speech of Chancellor Michaelis as a sham and declares that the Germans "need harbor no delusions that they are going to put Great Britain out of the fight until world-liberty has been established."

Successive heavy attacks on the French lines on the Chemin des Dames by the Germans are successfully turned back, London reports.

July 22.—Word reaches the Navy Department in Washington that Admiral Sims and the officers of the French Navy are opposed to an attack in force against the German *U*-boat bases, as, owing to mine-fields and masked batteries, a battle would be likely to result unfavorably to the Grand Fleet.

The Army of the Crown Prince resumes its fierce attack on the Chemin des Dames but is repulsed all along the line.

London reports the city of Tarnopol in flames and the Russian Army fleeing before the German offensive in eastern Galicia. Copenhagen reports that the Kaiser is hastening to the Eastern front.

A dispatch from Bangkok announces that Siam has declared that a state of war exists with Germany and Austria.

July 23.—Disorganization and demoralization among the Russian troops is admitted in official dispatches from Petrograd. Tarnopol is reported in the hands of the Germans.

The Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers issues a proclamation from Petrograd calling upon the army at the front to support the Provisional Government in the person of Prime Minister Kerensky, or "you will lose your land and your freedom," the appeal concludes.

July 24.—Petrograd reports entire units of the Provisional Army return to their trenches and absolutely decline to obey orders while the Germans sweep ahead on a front of 155 miles in Galicia. The northern sector, altho making a brave fight, is reported as tottering.

Declaring that Russia will be "beaten into unity with blood and iron" if necessary, Premier Kerensky prepares to hurry into Galicia to check the mutiny.

The British Government votes a war-credit of £650,000,000 (about $3,159,000,000) following a statement of the financial condition of the country.

London dispatches report that a day-and-night artillery-duel raging in Flanders between La Bassée and Lens indicates a new British drive.

July 25.—London reports that the rout of the Russians in the southern part of Galicia has been checked and that the troops have turned and smashed the German line on a wide front, capturing nineteen guns and many prisoners. The Kaiser is reported to have witnessed part of the engagement between Tarnopol and Trembowla.

Paris reports the repulse of a strong German attack in the Chemin des Dames sector of the Aisne front and a telling counter-attack, while east and northeast of Ypres the British are reported to have carried out a successful raid, taking 114 prisoners.

Conferences of world-wide importance begin in Paris which will govern not only the future conduct of the war, but the course of Europe and America

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after the close of hostilities. At the one having to do with the prosecution of the war, Admiral Sims, Admiral Jellicoe, and the heads of the French Admiralty will be present.

The British Admiralty reports an increase in the *U*-boat toll during the last week. Following is the record: Arrivals, 2,791; sailings, 2,791. British merchantmen over 1,600 tons sunk by mines or submarines, 21; under 1,600 tons, 3. Merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 15. Fishing-vessels sunk, 1.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

July 19.—Germany's new Chancellor, in an address to the Reichstag, declares his adhesion to the submarine campaign, which he asserts is a lawful measure for shortening the war.

July 21.—Aided by defection among the Russian troops, German reports announce their forces pressing on along a twenty-five-mile front toward Lemberg, the Russians falling back on Tarnopol.

July 22.—A squadron of German airplanes raid the east coast of England in an unsuccessful attempt to reach London. They are driven off by anti-aircraft guns after a battle lasting nearly two hours. One German plane was brought down over the Channel. Eleven persons were killed and twenty-six injured during the raid.

DOMESTIC

July 19.—The sixteen suffragists sentenced to the Workhouse for two months accept the pardon of President Wilson, altho still defiant.

July 20.—Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, flanked by her husband, does picket-duty alone at the gates of the White House, none of the other fifteen suffragists pardoned with her appearing on the scene.

July 22.—In view of the fact that the United States is using 35,000,000 more barrels of crude oil in a year than it produces, the president of the Standard Oil Company warns the people to curtail pleasure-riding.

July 23.—The United States Steel Corporation concludes tentative arrangements for the construction of one of the largest ship-building plants in the world on the Newark (N. J.) meadows by incorporating under the laws of New Jersey the Federal Ship-building Company.

July 24.—Manton Marble, owner and publisher of the New York *World* from 1862 to 1876, dies at Allington Castle, the residence of Sir Martin Conway, at Maidstone, England, at the age of eighty-three.

July 25.—A syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., closes negotiations for the purchase of $100,000,000 Dominion of Canada notes, making $220,000,000 the Dominion has borrowed in America since the war began.

A San Francisco jury acquits Mrs. Rena Mooney, accused of murder in connection with the bomb-explosion by which ten persons were killed last July. The jury had been in deliberation for two days

FOREIGN

July 20.—Leaders of the Young China Party in Shanghai issue a statement in which it is declared that they are committed to a policy that ranges China with the liberal Powers warring with Germany.

The attempt of the Catalonia delegates to hold an unauthorized meeting of the Spanish Parliament is abandoned, a report from Madrid announces.

July 25.—Sir Horace Plunkett will be chairman of the Irish Convention, London dispatches announce.

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"It would be fortunate, indeed, if the first choice of this new bond-buying class would be the determining one for future selections; in other words, that safety and conservatism should be their guiding-stars. Unfortunately, however, it is safe to say that it will not be for many.

"These new investors will be assailed by frequent and eloquent, often seemingly convincing, appeals to purchase other securities 'as safe as Government bonds,' and paying 10 per cent. or more and offering fabulous possibilities of increase in value. They will be urged to exchange their Liberty Bonds for these vaporous and visionary projects. Unsunk oil-wells, undug copper-mines, unbuilt automobile-factories will lure and frequently 'land' many of these trusting and inexperienced investors.

"Yet it need not be so. The small buyer's difficulties will be minimized if he will act wisely at the very outset of his investment career; that is, by differentiating carefully between speculation and investment, deciding on the latter, and selecting judiciously the bond-house or bank through which he is to make his purchases.

"It is an old argument but an effective one that professional advice is quite as necessary in financial as in legal or medical matters. Certainly the average man would not act hastily in the choice of the individual who was to protect his interests in court or on the sick-bed. The same man will, however, frequently attempt to work out his own investment salvation or will rely on incompetent and frequently dishonest financial counselors with the very natural consequence that he adds his earnings to the vast sum that is similarly 'invested' each year.

"Professional financial counsel is one of the few forms of professional service that is generously extended and easily available to even the smallest buyer. Any reliable bond-house or bank will gladly discuss with investors their financial problems, and, if the institution is wisely chosen, the investor may place entire confidence in the disinterested and reliable advice which will be given him.

"The investor will do well to look carefully into the record and standards of the house with which he proposes to deal. Consult with your own banker regarding their standing; look into the record of the issues which they have offered in the past; study their literature, and beware flamboyant and exaggerated statements in both advertisements and printed literature. Consider the connections of the institutions; learn something of the care exercised in the choice of their issues; consider their distributing capacity, for that is one of the best assurances of the marketability of their offerings.

"Having satisfied yourself on these points, then give your investment banker the confidence which he merits. Tell him frankly of your financial problems—the amount of the funds which you have to invest will make no difference in the character of his counsel. Advise him of the type of bond, whether municipal, railroad, industrial, or public-service corporation, and the denomination ($1,000, $500, $100) which you prefer; the maturity, whether short or long; the geographical location for which you have a preference, and whether or not extreme marketability is an important item with you.

"From the large lists of the representative investment bankers, a selection can be made which will exactly suit your requirements. And the transaction does not end there—the banker will feel a moral obligation throughout the life of the bond to see that the interest and principal are paid promptly when due. He will advise you at intervals regarding the earnings and status of the company whose bonds he has sold you. It may be that from time to time, with changing market conditions, he will recommend the exchange of your holdings for others that will increase your yield without sacrificing the safety of your invested funds.

"If you have chosen well, and, with the large number of reliable bond-houses at your command, there is no reason why you should not choose well, your interests will be your investment banker's interests and will be guarded as jealously as would his own."

WAGE-EARNERS AS GOVERNMENT BOND-BUYERS

The significance of a loan of $2,000,000,000 to be paid in cash within a short period of time has not been fully grasped by the people, declares Benjamin Strong, Jr., governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, in an article in *The Annalist*. "Loans of this magnitude, necessitated by the war," he says, "require a thorough examination and understanding of the principles of credit, as otherwise unskilful management of operations of that size are certain to put banking machinery out of order." In view of the approach of another offering by the Government, his views are particularly valuable to the wage-earners whom he describes as the "fourth class" of bond-buyers and whom he urges to become permanent investors. He says:

"No loan of $2,000,000,000 can be paid for as we commonly express it 'in cash.' The amount is too large and payment must be made by complicated bookkeeping operations which can be roughly described as 'transfers of credit.' To do this successfully, credit must be shifted from the account of one bank-depositor to the account of another bank-depositor, from one bank to another bank, from one part of the country to another part of the country; and these shiftings of credit involve a temporary shifting of a certain proportion of bank-cash or reserve money, and therein lies the danger.

"If every purchaser of Government bonds could make payment at his own bank and this amount be transferred by that bank to the credit of the Government, then the credit could be disbursed by the Government in the community where the bank is situated, and no disturbance of credit whatever would arise, because

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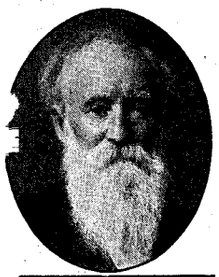

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no bank-reserves would need to be shifted. In a great loan of $2,000,000,000, subscribed and paid for in varying amounts in all parts of the country, it is inevitable that preliminary withdrawals of bank-balances from one part of the country to another will be made in anticipation of payment, and again after the funds are placed at the credit of the Government throughout the country; they must then be gradually withdrawn to those points where the Government has various bills to pay. The machinery of the Reserve Banks proved to be adequate to meet the necessity of shifting credits from one part of the country to another. Possibly a correct view of their function would be to say that they were the chief bookkeepers of the transactions, and the books being kept in twelve separate places at each of the Reserve Banks, the only shifting of reserve money occasioned by the movement of credit is that which takes place between the twelve Reserve Banks through the normal machinery created for that very purpose.

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"The first class of buyers comprises those who have hoarded actual cash or currency in their houses or safe-deposit vaults, who are induced to buy Government bonds and who produce that cash for the purpose. Purchases of Government bonds by such people (of whom there are few in the United States) have the effect of strengthening the banking position, because it brings reserve money, that is, gold, out of hiding and puts it in bank-reserves where it serves as the basis of credit.

"The second class is composed of the capitalists and corporations with balances in the bank in excess of needs. When bonds are purchased by a member of this class, the owner of the bank-balance, Mr. X. Y. Z., sells or transfers that balance to the Government in exchange for a Government bond. If the Government leaves the deposit with the bank which holds Mr. X. Y. Z.'s account, it is simply a transfer of the balance of Mr. X. Y. Z. to Mr. U. S. A. No cash reserves shift, no loans would need to be called, and no change would take place in the balance-sheet of the bank, either of assets or liabilities.

"The third class of bond-buyers is that

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which has bank-accounts but has no surplus balances in bank to spare for investment in Government bonds. Having credit at the bank, however, they are induced to buy Government bonds and borrow from the bank temporarily in order to pay for them. This is the least desirable buyer of Government bonds, altho a necessary one at the commencement of the war when the expected savings of the future must be advanced to the Government. Such a bond-buyer pays for his bond out of a bank-deposit which is created by making a loan. The deposit so made is transferred to the credit of the United States of America and the bonds are turned over to the bank by the buyer to secure the bank for its loan. By that operation, bank-deposits and bank-loans are both expanded and the percentage of reserve money held by the bank is correspondingly reduced.

"The fourth class of bond-buyers, and in some respects the most important in time of war, is the great body of wage-earners and salaried people who frequently have no bank-account and spend about all that they earn. There are many millions of such in this country whose material welfare will be improved and whose attitude toward their Government will be benefited if they can be induced to buy bonds.

"Take one industrial organization as an example, employing, say, 20,000 laborers: If these men earn an average of $1,200 each per annum and can afford to save $100 per annum, their employer could enter into agreements with them by which, say, $8 would be deducted from the pay-roll of each man every month and deposited in bank for future investment. Fifty dollars apiece in six months is $1,000,000. During the process of setting aside and earmarking these earnings or savings, they could be temporarily invested in short obligations of the Government, convertible at a later date into Government long-time bonds.

"By this process no permanent bank-expansion arises. As rapidly as savings accumulate, they are turned over to the credit of the Government, which issues its short notes therefor, and these short notes later are converted into long bonds. The bank-balance, which was originally the bank-balance of the employer out of which wages were paid, has, through the savings process, been transferred to the credit of the Government without disturbance to bank-credit.

"Assuming that our Government finds it necessary, say, every six months to borrow large sums for war-purposes, how readily might this be accomplished if all classes were induced to save in anticipation of such investment in the bonds of their Government? The rich man appropriates so much of his income, the rich corporation so much of its profits, the poor man so much of his salary or wages. During the period between bond-issues, these savings are turned over to the Government in instalments in exchange for short notes. When the bond-issue comes along, the short notes are converted into long bonds. The whole operation has been conducted without the use of cash or reserve money, but by simple bookkeeping-entries on the books of banks, which result in a gradual but constant transfer of bank-deposits, representing the nation's savings, to the credit of the Government.

"The country is confronted by a vast problem of finance, but, fortunately, with vast resources in gold reserves and credit machinery by which these operations may be handled. In furnishing the Government with the credits required, the primary necessity is for people to save and save in advance of the Government's requirements in order that bond-buyers may not be required to make loans to be repaid out of future savings."

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.—The LEXICOGRAPHER acknowledges the following from a correspondent: "Whatever dictionaries may say, the home of Jefferson is called not *Monticello* but *Montichello*, as anybody who lives in Albemarle County can tell. The local vintage is, also, always called 'Montichello claret.' In fact, throughout Virginia, I have never heard the other."

"M. E. F.," Donora, Pa.—"Could 'I wonder will he come' be tolerated instead of 'I wonder *if* he will come'?"

The correct form is: "I wonder *whether* he will come."

"R. E. W.," Aulander, N. C.—"(1) Who wrote the Constitution of the United States? (2) Give the pronunciation of *Diogenes*."

(1) *The Constitution of the United States* was framed and adopted by a convention called for that purpose September 17, 1787, ratified by each State separately, and went into operation March 4, 1789. (2) *Diogenes* is pronounced *dai-oj'i-nīz—ai* as in *aisle; o* as in *not; i* as in *habit; ī* as in *police.*

"H. B. S.," Carrollton, Ky.—"(1) Is the following sentence good English, and is it not the wrong use of the word *used*—'John McCullough *used* occasionally to act Wolsey?'" (2) Are there extenuating circumstances in the use of the split infinitive? If so, when is its use permissible?"

(1) One of the meanings of the verb *use* is: "To do a thing customarily or habitually; be accustomed; be wont; now always in the past as an auxiliary to form a phrase equivalent to a frequentative preterit; as, 'I used to go there, but I go no longer.'" Therefore, the sentence, "John McCullough *used* occasionally to act Wolsey," is correct. (2) The *split infinitive* is a moot point with grammarians, who quite generally condemn it, notwithstanding the fact that many of the best literary authorities make use of this construction. The discussion rests upon whether the preposition *to* is a component part of the infinitive mood of the verb, and whether it can be separated from the verb by the insertion of an adverb, thus: *to* kindly *send—to* properly *respect.* The following instances may be noted of this construction in literary use: "To an active mind it may be easier to bear along all the qualifications of an idea than *to* first imperfectly *conceive* such idea . . . "—Herbert Spencer. "*To* slowly *trace* the forest's shady scene."—Byron. For further support see Vizetelly's "Essentials of English Speech and Literature," pp. 156–158.

"R. B. T.," Boston, Mass.—"In 'Simon the Jester' the word *eumoirous* occurs several times. Will you kindly tell me its meaning? I have failed to find the word in the dictionaries."

You will find the word *eumoiriety* defined on page 860, col. 2, of the New Standard Dictionary as follows: "Literally, happy-fatedness; extreme good luck; welfare," *eumoirous* being an adjectival form of the word.

"C. R.," Ridgefield Park, N. J.—"Please give the pronunciation of *Villa?*"

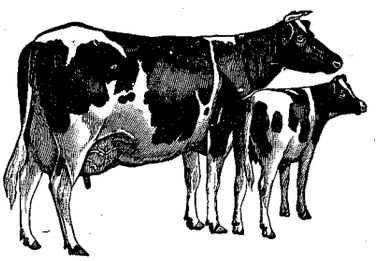
Villa is pronounced *vīl'ya—ī* as in *volice; a* as in *artistic.*

"I. F.," Buffalo, N. Y.—"Is it allowable to use *can* in the following instance?—I wish to borrow a book of synonyms from a friend, but doubt very much whether she owns one. I use the question, '*Can* I borrow a book of synonyms from you?' The criticism is made that *may* should have been used. I am not asking permission to borrow, but her ability to lend."

Dr. Vizetelly in his "Desk-Book of Errors in English" says: "*Can:* Misused for *may. Can* always refers to some form of possibility. An armed guard may say 'You *can* not pass,' since he has physical power to prevent; hence the question '*Can* I pass the guard?' is perfectly natural. But where simple permission is required *may* should be used. '*May* I (not *can* I) use your ruler?'" Therefore, as there is the possibility of your friend not having the book, the sentence you give is correct—"*Can* I borrow a book of synonyms from you?"

High Color Cream Not Richest in Butterfat

Experts of the University of Missouri, after exhaustive experiments, declare that the yellow coloring of cream or butter is derived from "Carotin" and "Xanthophyll," yellow pigments found in fresh green feeds. The amount of color that a cow takes out of her feed and puts into her cream or butter depends almost entirely upon the amount of coloring matter in her feed. **The high color in cream does not denote richness in butterfat.** Purebred Holstein cows yield milk, light in color but rich in body building properties, and more easily digested by infants and invalids than that of any other breed. The leading pediatricians to-day prescribe Holstein cows' milk for babies that cannot be breast fed. Ask your milkman for Holstein cows' milk. If he fails to provide it, send us his name and we will try to aid you. Send for our free booklet, "The Story of Holstein Milk."



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A Glimpse of Visitors on One Corner of the Tractor Demonstration Grounds at Fremont Last Year

World's Greatest Farm Tractor Demonstration to be held at Fremont

Attendance of 350,000 Expected; More Than a Million Dollars' Worth of Tractors and Accessories on View; 6,000 Acres Available for Plowing. Business-like and Educational in Every Feature.

On August 6th to 10th, at Fremont, Nebraska, will be staged what promises to be the greatest exhibition of power farming machinery ever witnessed. On these dates will be held the one great National Farm Tractor Demonstration of 1917. This event will take the place of the circuit of demonstrations held in previous years.

The strides in tractor progress during the past twelve months, the multiplying demand here and abroad, and the relation of the tractor to the world's food supply problem, all give added weight to this great occasion. The dignity of agriculture could hardly be typified more impressively than by the vast army of farm owners who will come to Fremont to inspect this new power in food production.

Fremont prides herself in being the site of the first big pioneer tractor demonstration. Since this initial introduction of the tractor the Fremont exhibition has remained the premier event in tractor interest. To borrow the vernacular of the track, it has been the great "classic." To the enterprising little Nebraska city have come the biggest throngs of spectators and all the important men identified with the tractor industry. On the banner day last year fifty thousand of the nation's most prosperous farmers were on the tractor grounds at Fremont, and on this day there were parked on the field 5,000 farmers' automobiles. Thus Fremont has the distinction of being selected for the National Demonstration of 1917.

This year all demonstration records promise to be broken. It is expected that the total attendance will reach 350,000. The number of exhibits already booked will far exceed those of last year. Tractors and accessories will be on view representing a value of more than one million dollars. Three thousand acres have been secured for plowing with a reserve of three thousand more. The tractors already enrolled would be able to plow more than 250 acres per day.

It behooves every one who is interested in the farm tractor and who can do so to attend the Fremont Demonstration. Such a visit is a liberal education on the tractor. The tractors themselves are shown and their accessories, but, better still, the actual work they can do. Those who have never attended one of the big tractor demonstrations will have many new experiences.

Arrived in Fremont, the visitor joins the continuous caravan of public and private motor cars spinning out through the city's shaded streets to the vast expanse of prairie land lying beyond the town. Here one finds a miniature city of tents, housing the various tractor and accessory exhibits. Thousands of keenly interested men—the bulwark of the nation's food supply—throng these tents, examining every exhibit, questioning the khaki-clad exhibitors, discussing technicalities. Out to the plowing fields stream thousands more who, amid the roar of exhausts and the dust of the planes, follow the tractors up and down the long furrows, intently watching tractor performance. There is in the scene an intense spirit of practicality, of fundamental work well done.

Everything in and about the demonstration is business-like. There are no frills, no fakers, "side show" attractions, or the like. The admission is free. The object is educational and nothing is allowed to conflict with this object.

The plowing of these scores of tractors is not a contest. There are no judges to give decisions other than the thousands of individual judges in this vast attendance of men vitally interested. There are no prizes, blue ribbons, medals.

Each make of machine is assigned a huge rectangle, accurately surveyed by a field engineer. The area of land allotted each exhibitor for plowing demonstrations is determined by the number of plow bottoms pulled, width of plows and speed of tractors. Each tractor bears a placard showing the brake horse-power and revolutions per minute of the motor, plowing speed in miles per hour, and kind of fuel used. All plows are set at a given depth, which is designated by the General Manager, and the motor speed is not allowed to exceed its catalog speed by more than 10%. All fuel must be of the same specific gravity and must be obtained from the same source. Every effort is made to put all machines on an equal basis, to show what the tractors will do under normal service on the average farm.

The importance of correct plow equipment for the tractor is to be recognized this year by a special "Plow Day" upon which all plows of a given make will be grouped together and worked over the same land.

The demonstration is conducted by the Tractor Demonstration Committee of the National Association of Tractor and Thresher Manufacturers as an auxiliary to the National Implement and Vehicle Association, its capable field manager, as in previous years, being A. E. Hildebrand. A feature of the occasion will be a special tractor meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers. Wednesday, August 8th, will be "S. A. E. Day." A dinner will be held that evening, followed with papers and discussion of tractor subjects by Arnold P. Yerkes, head of the Farm Management Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, and by members of the Society.

Fremont is situated on the main line of the Union Pacific System, 46 miles west of Omaha. It is intersected by the Lincoln Highway and is on the "Overland Trail" of pioneer days. The spirit of the early settlers still lingers in the enterprising town. Fremont is a clean, prosperous little city. Her enthusiastic Commercial Club handles the vast army of visitors with extraordinary efficiency.

Thousands of *Digest* readers have written our Farm Tractor Department for advice and suggestions about tractors during the past year. We believe that these many patrons will be repaid by a visit to the Demonstration.

Go to Fremont August 6th—10th if you want to know what the American farm tractor has achieved to date.

Farm Tractor Department
THE LITERARY DIGEST

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